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HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY and A GENEOLOGY of THE HOUSES OF LEMMON, WALLACE, ROBINSON, HAMILTON, & and OTHERS.

By

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History, Philosophy and a genealogy of Houses of Lemmon, Wallace, Robinson, Hamilton and others

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PREFACE

From early youth I have been interested in my progenitors and in my relatives generally of blood and by marriage. Knowing of no adequate Geneology or Family History of relatives, in my early youth I began thinking seriously of writing such a record when time permitted.

Upon graduating from the University at the age of 20, I began the slow, tedious process of gathering factual information about related families and individuals. When I retired from more active business in mid 1949 I considered the Family History my first chore, especially, since during this long period I had not known of any such History having been contemplated by any other person, except that the Hamilton Family in England, Scotland and Ireland has been written, covering the period of from 1200 to 1900.

This long Hamilton History, East of the Atlantic, does not tie in with those who emigrated to America, so the present History is almost entirely concerned with relatives in America - west of the Atlantic - and it remains for others to integrate the Hamiltons east and west of the Atlantic -- to connect the families herein covered with those east of the Atlantic.

This is a History or more precisely a Geneology of the writer's family.

The word Geneology comes from the Greek words genos, race, and logos, discourse - or a discourse on a race.

Therefore a Geneology implies more than a History and a Family Tree. A Geneology implies a History, a Family Tree and a Discourse.

That is what this book is, a Geneology and covers the History, Religion, Philosophy, Discourses and the Family Tree or more precisely Family Trees, since it not only covers the Family Tree of each of the Families of my four Grandparents, but also several other Family Trees which are closely related. My four Grandparents' families are Lemmon and Wallace on my mother's side and Hamilton and Robinson on my father's side.

In addition to the Family Trees; the History, Religion, Philosophy and additional discourses on individuals and miscellaneous subjects; have been added where and when it appeared advisable to make the Book more complete, more useful or merely for more interesting reading.

I have attempted to give these Discourses, on Individuals, on Religion, on Philosophy and on Government as being an integral part of Geneology of our people; past, present and in some cases, dared to project it into the future, as my readers will note as they peruse this book.

Since finishing the manuscript of this book there by chance

fell into my hands a book with the title "Strange Lands and Friendly People" by William O. Douglas.

I feel compelled to add the follow from his book:

> "A force is gathering for a mighty effort. We think of that force as communistic. Communists exploit the situation, stirring every discontent and making the pot boil. The revolutions which are brewing are not, however, Communist in origin nor will they end even if Soviet Russia is crushed through war. The revolutionaries are hungry men who have been exploited from time out of mind. This is the century of their awakening and mobilization.
>
> To achieve its monumental feat Communism has had to be, and is, superlatively skillful and incredibly insidious. Communism in original, pure concept dates before Christ. It is one of the oldest theories of government. It could not have endured had it not had basic attractions. Then came Lenin, Marx and Stalin to adulterate and poison it and apply it for anti-social objectives. The good and the bad have been combined into a highly-plausible. murderous philosophy. The combination is designed to beguile the unwary, and it does. Were it bold and brash it could not long survive."

The reader will observe many places in this book where I have stated these truths in my own words. These basic truths are as old as humanity itself and were so well stated by Jesus when he said that the important things in the Bible (Old Testament) are "Love God and Love Man" and if we love man we will put forth effort to help man everywhere to help himself to a better life on this earth.

Lincoln said the Nation could not exist "Half free and half slave" and our challenge, as is discussed at some length in Chapters 5 and 6 herein, is to Love God and Man and to make man free to do so and enable him to help himself to live in the way we have chosen to express as "Our Way of Life." It appears certain that there is no other road to world peace.

It has indeed been a very great pleasure to write this book. I have the satisfaction as a result of writing this book, of feeling, in a very small way, I have paid a little of my very great debt to posterity and those who have made this great country what it is.

If those who read this History get some benefit and pleasure, then I shall reap double pleasure and feel that they, too, by so doing, are also in part, paying their debt to their forefathers.

Before closing this introduction I want to express my gratitude and sincere thanks to those many people who have given information and encouragement to the writing of this History. The list of such grand people would be too long to attempt to give and many have long been gone. But I alone am and must be

responsible for errors or mistakes and particularly for the comments on individuals and the historical, political and philosophical views expressed.

Preparing this Book is a part of the luxury of growing older. I have had in mind and have collected some of the material for this Book over the past 40 or 45 years, but I could not afford the luxury of time necessary to write the Book until after I retired from business and other official activities, some three years back.

Writing this Book and other activities I have now and have planned for the future are indeed the luxury of growing older. These efforts are performed without desire for praise or fear of blame. In older age one loses the ambition for applause, recognition, popularity; the fear of an endangered career; the fear of being slighted or criticised.

I have written calmly, frankly, and I hope, thoughtfully, truthfully, and with tolerance and zeal on the various subjects covered; from a background of feeling that life's greatest virtues are Love, Truth, and Beauty.

It is hoped that some will fill in additional sections of their family tree where it was not feasable to cover it here.

It is hoped that errors or additional information, future births, future deaths and future happenings of any kind; will be sent to me so that such information may be added to a later revised addition, and that I may know whether the effort of writing the Book has been worth while, for only the reader can determine this.

To the above ends the following is given:

James Lemmon Hamilton

Residence Mailing Address - Route 12, Kirkwood, Mo.

Residence - 2 miles south of Fenton, Mo., overlooking the Meramec River Valley, 18 miles southwest of downtown St. Louis, Mo., and in the foot-hills of the beloved Ozark Mountains.

August 1953 James Lemmon Hamilton

CHAPTER I

Introduction and History

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> "Not everything in history is ordained to be overthrown in the process of constant change, as it seems to superficial observers; on the contrary ideals that carry within themselves enduring worth will adjust themselves to changing circumstances and grow stronger and deeper in the midst of them. Such an ideal is that of human personality. If it is given up, then the human spirit will be destroyed, which will mean the end of civilization, and even of humanity."
>
> -- Albert Schweitzer

This history of related families dates back as far as 1200 A.D. but more generally to about 1750, covering about a 200 year period. I believe the lives and experiences recorded here are of people who are, on the average, not better and not worse, than the average of families generally in the U.S.A. for this period. They may therefore be considered typical or average for and during the past 200 years.

This U.S.A. with its mistakes and faults is still far the best place in the world to live now and during the last 200 years, and we may conclude that our forefathers and others just like them have made this country the good place it is.

It remains for our descendents and other descendents, no better nor no worse to carry on to higher and higher positive planes of "humanity to man" and thus to fewer and fewer of "Countless thousands who morn" as a result of mans "inhumanity to man".

Some 30 years back Van Loon, in his splendid History of Mankind foresaw the future greatness of this country more clearly than had been seen before and said that the U.S.A. was then in the forefront of the worlds nations and would continue so for, at least 200 years and likely for 500 years and more.

In this 1952-1953, as this is being written, the entire world, with possibly one exception, not only believes but knows that the U.S.A. is the worlds outstanding leader.

James Monroe, whom George Washington appointed minister to France from 1794 to 1799, in 1802 was sent to France by Thomas Jefferson as envoy extraordinary to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase and secured a very large part of all of the U.S.A. west of the Mississippi river.

It is of course on this soil where most of those, of the

families covered in this history, have lived and so this purchase is of unusual interest and importance to us.

In 1820, president James Monroe, proclaimed the famous "Monroe Doctrine" of protection to all the peoples of North and South America and placed far more responsibility on our country at that time than did the "Truman Doctrine" of 1948, proclaiming protection, freedom and economic aid to the entire world by one of the youngest governments and less than 170 years old. The "Truman Doctrine" was therefore a very bold action and at one stroke the U.S.A. assumed tremendous world responsibilities. The policy of assuming the leadership for world freedom has proven itself wrong in that it was a defensive policy and the enormous expense of the help extended to a very large number of Nations could not be borne even by the richest nation of all time.

The Department of Commerce of the Government has recently reported that in the last 12 years the United States Government has given $76,000,000,000 net to foreign countries which averages $1000 for each taxpayer and is one-fourth of his taxes for that period. Only time will tell how much or how little this high gift has bought.

Even though the U.S.A. could have withstood the tremendous financial cost, the policy and plan would have failed because of a very fundamental principal that the only successful way of helping others individually or collectively, as in this case, is to Help Others to Help Themselves.

Not having done this we have made enemies and have maintained only a pretension of friendship, while the free gifts lasted.

While the election of Nov. 4, 1952 indicates the wishes of the peoples of the U.S.A. along several lines, it is generally agreed it means, first of all a reassurance of continuing our world leadership toward freedom for all, but an equally emphatic mandate to change the method of getting world cooperation in the "Crusade" for freedom, by adopting a Policy of Helping Others to Help Themselves.

Thus the "Truman Doctrine" is to become the "Eisenhower Doctrine" but with much stronger emphasis on a Policy of "Helping Others to Help Themselves" to World Freedom and to Better World Economical Well Being ("Crusade").

The election, it is also generally agreed, meant that the government policy of the last 20 years of favoring organized labor over all other segments of people to the point where it had blame or abuse, was to be modified. A sufficient abuse it became to force the President, in 1952, to seize the Steel Industry so that Labor, through the Government could alone dictate policies of the government, and of business.

Only a wise provision of our forefathers, framed in our constitution, enabling the Supreme Court to declare such a proceedure unconstitutional and against the interest of the whole, settled the matter.

This decision of the Supreme Court of the land was the final road block of 20 years of strengthening the Executive power of the government to the point where the powers of the legislative (Congress) had all but abdicated and during which period the Judicial (Supreme Court) had for the most part was a meek follower of the usurping Executive power.

So now after 20 years of government mainly by decree the vote of Nov. 1952 is a mandate to again have all three functions of the Constitution; Legislative, Judicial, and Executive; function again as was intended.

Now progress doing the last 20 years has continued, but the people have voted a change, from fear of the many wrongful actions which can so easily come into being with an all powerful Executive system as all past history so eloquently attests.

While it is being increasingly felt that, the in effect negative policy of our great spending to help other nations, has been a failure, on the other hand the Point Four program is a great success when the relatively small amount spent is considered.

Point Four got its name from the spot it occupied in President Truman's Inaugural Address in 1949. Congress set it up as the Act for International Development in June 1950, and it went into operation in September of that same year.

The program involves the United States sharing its technical skills, knowledge and investment capital with the peoples of the underdeveloped nations throughout the world.

At the time he suggested Point Four, Mr. Truman said, "We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas".

The United States is pre-eminent among the nations in the development of industrial and scientific techniques. The material resources which we can afford to use for the assistance of other peoples are limited. But our imponderable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaustible.

I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefit of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. And, in co-operation with other nations, we should foster capital investments in areas needing development".

That pretty well describes just what the Point Four Program is. With little fanfare, and not a great deal of money - as government appropriations run these days - this plan has been the means of getting a number of nations out of the bullock-and-wooden plow stage into the modern industrial area.

A total of more than 35 countries, ranging alphabetically from Afghanistan to Venezuela, and geographically distributed all over the world, except for behind the Iron Curtain, have recently been surveyed with the conclusion that this program represents an achievement of which every American can be proud.

One can but conclude from this Point Four Program and from the United Nations World Educational Program, that helping others to help themselves affords us the best proceedure toward all that makes life worth while on this globe.

These two experiments toward better world living and understanding , entailing relatively small expense, are certainly encouraging this country to go foward with such positive and practical world programs as contrasted with the expensive and negative programs of giving governments vast sums of money to be spent by them as they will.

Now that we are beginning to see the right way to help humanity generally to live, the results will speak more forcefully and more eloquently to those behind the Iron Curtain - both dictator and slave - than powerful war preparations and big words, as necessary as powerful war preparations may be necessary until the program of helping others to help themselves may have time to reach fruition.

The second mandate by the voters is that the Government is not to discriminate in favor of Labor or any other segment of our society and by inference not to discriminate against any segment of our society. In other words the Government is given the mandate that it is not to discriminate for or against any individual or any group or groups of individuals.

The Second Election Mandate is therefore for the "Eisenhower Doctrine" at home to Help Individuals and Groups to Help Themselves but not at the Expense of the Whole, of any Group of Individuals.

Thus the wrong policy, started 20 years back, of Government discriminating in the domestic affairs of its people by interceding for, and in behalf of, the favored people, has failed because it was fundamentally wrong in that it stressed helping economically at the expense of all the other peoples rather than to help each group or all groups to help themselves.

The same fatal mistake that was made 20 years back in our domestic affairs was made 4 years back (1948) in trying to buy the friendship of other nations with our wealth, instead of Helping Them to Help Themselves.

Thus the election means we have failed in our domestic affairs and have failed in our foreign affairs, and that Eisenhower, as he stressed in his campaign, and as the voters have stressed in the election, that the right way to help any and all is to Help Others to Help Themself.

The official vote for President on Nov. 4, 1952 was a record 61,547,861.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower received 33,927,549 votes and Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson 27,311,316. Other parties polled 308,996.

Eisenhower's plurality was 6,616,233.

The vote was 11,727,549 more than the previous record of 49,820,512 in 1940.

If the workers of the country truly want to own and operate business, they can do so very simply. All they have to do is to buy stock in business in the open market just as millions of others do and as, indeed, some of the workers are doing. In this way they are helping themselves and, by example, are helping others to help themselves.

Karl Marx, the highest authority of Communism and Socialism, made the "fatal mistake, which has spread misery and suffering all over the world. It was his belief that public ownership and government ownership were one and the same thing".

The workers in Russia had their revolution, but they do not own land, business, etc., the State owns them, the Commissair own the workers, and the workers own nothing at all.

The English workers, whose revolution to gain Socialism was fought with ballots instead of bullets, merely traded one set of bosses for another and a lower standard of living.

How about the standard of living of the Russian worker under Communisim? The latest information on this from a news release from our State Department in Washington in November 1952, in a booklet called "Let Freedom Ring". It states that living standards in Russia, regardless of Moscow's claims, has gone down one third since 1913 and the spread of income between a worker and the executive over him is ten to twenty times as much. In Russia's army, a Lieutenant gets 100 times as much as a private, whereas in the U. S. Army the Lieutenant gets about 3 times as much as a private.

The Russian government directs everything the workers do during their working hours, and for misdeeds are punished ranging up to death, and in the towns and cities assigned living quarters of about 43 square feet (6 feet x 7 feet). They can't own land, house or anything of value, and their labor union heads carry out orders from the Kremlin.

In the schools only the Communist party doctrine can be taught. On "election day" only a single list of candidates of the Communist party can be voted for, and freedom of speech, press, worship and assembly are unknown.

The series of 5 year plans have been directed mostly toward war preparation. So their's is not a very inviting picture and all of us in the world who enjoy liberty should be ever alert to help in any and all ways to prevent Socialism and Communism from getting any stronger hold on any people any where, and most certainly do our part in rooting out Communists from our ranks.

What is the Communist score now? The following are the latest approximate figures:

About 780 million people live in Communist dominated countries
" 1640 " " " outside the Iron Curtain.
" 2420 " " total in the world.

Since India and Pakistan has 430 million , and not too strongly outside of the Iron Curtain, the real workers outside of the Iron Curtain do not greatly outnumber the workers inside the Iron Curtain.

"In the philsophy of Marxism and in the Leninist-Stalinist interpretation of that philsophy, no individual can have a philosophic position, a religious faith, an approach to problems which differs from the declared attitude of the Soviet hierarchy. Stalin himself decribes this position in his book "Foundations of Leninism" which is the bible of the Communists throughout the world:

"The party must take its stand at the head of the working class, it must see ahead of the working class, lead the proletariat and not trail behind the spontaneous movement."

"In other words, the Party sets the pace and rejects deviations Those who cannot go along must be purged and, if necessary, killed. The process of purging and killing is continuous in Communist parties throughout the world."

So in less than 170 years of the recorded 5000 years of world history our forefathers, including the present generation, have advanced freedom and brotherly love to the point where it may well be, in the not too distant future, the heritage not only of the USA but of the entire world. The way is being paved for the teachings of Moses and the man of Gallilee to be a practical reality to all in a world of relative freedom, and where brotherly love and humanitarianism nourished.

It is evident that these basic and simple teachings are more and more being stressed and practiced by us and minor and controversial matters are receiving less and less attention.

This is well, for only in this way will the world generally understand that we are mature and prepared for world leadership by being together on the essentials of religion, freedom and humanitarian ideals. (That we practice what we preach)

World leadership is probably our supreme challenge but I doubt not that we will meet the challenge even though there will be many dark days ahead when many may falter.

Most of our forefathers of the last 200 years did not falter in the main, and neither will most of our present and future generations falter in the long run.

VanLoon admonished that in being the worlds' leader we would inevitably make many serious mistakes but that the physical and mental energy, the humanity and love of liberty, all coupled to a strong will, would guide us through as the worlds leader not only to "One World" but to a much better and humanitarian world.

Throughout the 175 years of the U.S.A., the record is replete in the ever advancement of our people to higher and higher standards, of living, of humanitarianism, of citizenship and of religion when measured by the Golden Rule yardstick.

Through wars, through depression, through good times, through Republican government and through Democrat government, we have been able to ever advance, after periods of error, on all fronts of our human welfare and now the entire world is challenging us to help lead them too toward higher goals.

We have in a considerable measure accepted this world challenge and are setting about helping them to help themselves to acquire what we have already acquired.

Let us consider this theme a little further. In a very provocative book just off the press entitled "Our Rising Standard of Living" by Frederick Lewis Allen, he very properly points out an evolution onward and upward throughout the history of U.S.A., and that we have been repairing, rebuilding and improving our economic system so that it will better serve our changing needs and have accomplished this without revolution and within the framework of our Constitution, and that it has led us above and beyond Socialism and Communism in any of their forms. Let us quote from this book:

"We are not, like the Russians, trying to make our way out of the medieval into the modern. Communism is at best an attempt to meet the problems of the nineteenth century. We have solved those long ago. In battling Russia, we are not fighting against the future, but against the past. If only more of us would realize that Russia is far behind us, we would have a better perspective on its threat.

We are in a position to offer tangible goods and expert technological services to nations to whom the Russians, for all their loud talk of material benefits, could not offer so much as a shoelace." We need to remember this. We need to remember that the rest of the world looks to us much more than it does to Russia, and not merely for things material.

"We would do well to think of our accomplishments thus far as but the preface to what we may accomplish in the second half of the century if we can continue to invent, improve and change - and keep a good heart."

Van Loon admonished that we would make mistakes but would recover in time to save ourselves. A case in point is that we are just now beginning to save ourself from Socialism or Communism as preached by Karl Marx. Let's consider two of his cardinal points for destroying Capitalism and Communizing the world:

1. Levy heavy progressive income taxes.
2. Abolish all rights of inheritance.

The above program has been in effect in this country for 15 or 20 years and as a result the productive means for improving our standard of living has been and is in much danger but the mandate of 1952 is to stop such Socialistic trends.

We have managed to live with Socialism while a large part of the wealth was being divided but the people have demanded a change and just in time, for all strains of Socialisim and Communism are ultimately the same, namely, the industrious eventually get tired of supporting the drones and quit. The non-ambitious and the unthrifty support no progress, no research, no charity and no industry - they steal from them.

There is no doubt now of our turning from Socialism to the kind of sanity that has made the country great.

As this is being written, and apropos to the above quotation, President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower is making his historical trip to Korea to, in line with his campaign speeches, determine if a new and positive Containment program is practical to be applied to Russia and others whose Communism is in reality a government of the past and has no rightful place in a world now advanced to a Democratic way of life of freedom.

A way is being found, and will be applied to Communism with an end result we will be able eventually to help them also to freedom.

Eisenhower's appointment of John Foster Dulles, with his well known philosophy "you are always loosing with a defensive policy", as Secretary of State further emphasises what will likely prove a more positive world attitude on the part of the U.S.A.

The decline in Communism and Socialism has been noted, and especially during the past year or so, through the elections and trends throughout the globe.

As this is being written, the Eisenhower Administration has been in office for a week and the excitement and turmoil incident to a change in administration has begun to subside, except for the hat situation. The change from the High Silk Hat to the Homberg apparently will take a longer time to subside and to become a matter of course.

Before the High Silk Hat sinks into obscurity, let's hear from our very popular poet whom I have heard talk and had the good fortune to meet:

SILK HAT TEMPTATION

By Edgar A. Guest

When I was a boy and throw I could,
When the snow was deep and the packing good,
The greatest fun that I had was that
When I got a shot at a high silk hat.

Then bankers grave and drivers of hacks
Wore tall hats looking like chimney stacks
And seldom a man wearing one passed by
But tempted to snowball it off was I.

Well, I can't throw now in the way I could,
And I ask no more: "Is the packing good?"
But whenever a high silk hat I see
I'm again the imp that I used to be.

I've the old time urge that once was mine
To take one shot at the headpiece fine
To knock it off, be it black or gray,
And shout with glee and then run away.

In a more serious vein, and so that we may have before us a yardstick for measuring developments and accomplishments during the crucial 4 years ahead let's record here the Eisenhower creed from his Inaugeral Address of January 20, 1953. It is as follows:

NINE POINT CREED - Having established world peace as the aim of his administration, Eisenhower then, item by item, outlined his nine-point creed for the fulfillment of this goal:

1. To unite with other free nations for strength;
2. No appeasement for aggressors;
3. To place duty before comfort;
4. To intimidate no other peoples;
5. To help those who help themselves;
6. Broaden and encourage productivity and trade;

7. To strengthen regional groupings of free peoples;
8. Establishment and recognition of the equality of all races and peoples;
9. Determination to make the United Nations succeed.

The Kansas farm boy who had become one of his nation's greatest Generals, then, as a statesman, was carried to the country's greatest position of trust in an unprecedented political upheaval, had taken over the reins as leader of the land.

The Inaugeral parade was unusual in that three of the floats were religious ones which restored the words "In God We Trust" to its proper dignity. Our people are a reli ious people and came here for religious freedom and economic betterment. They were Pilgrim and Puritan, Mennonite and Mormian, Catholic and Jew, Quaker and Baptist and many other religious groups who came here for freedom of oonscience, for the right to worship God, each according to his own beliefs. But all were united in a fundamental belief in his God, in His guidance and in the efficacy of prayer.

Thus, the phrase "In God We Trust" becomes a symbol of the secular life of America. It was not so much a religious slogan as an affirmation of the American concept of life.

Our New Deal was a sophisticated approach to American problems in which dependence upon the supernatural seemed to be very old-fogyish, like the horse and buggy. They believed in the efficacy of personal leadership. "Papa knows best" was to them a surer guide than "In God We Trust".

Inaugeration day restored two words to our public language - God and patriotism.

Eisenhower's first state of the nation address before the Congress, pronounced the death of 20 years of planned economy (new deal and fair deal) and a return to a free economy, which the nation has enjoyed throughout its existence except for the last 20 years. Planned economy proved too wasteful; it piled up huge debts for posterity; was destroying individual initiative, and was destroying Religion and common virtues; it was too artificial, too materialistic , too socialistic, and the people voted for a positive change and for a free economy under which the country has grown great, and its people have grown strong with love for God and man.

One further thought we always have with us, even in the U.S.A. and sometimes in those in high places of our government, those who feel that our progress in the future will be very much retarded and our strength reduced. On the contrary, there are excellent reasons for the faith and belief that we are just beginning on a new and a more accelerated progress toward a better life in all respects, including a real humanity toward ourselves and all our world neighbors.

My fellow engineers and scientists of the U.S.A. have recently publically announced that we are entering a cycle beyond calculation and have listed the following ten opportunities for advancement of our people to be followed by the advancement of all world peoples:

1. Fuel from Atomic Energy
2. Electronic brains that will approach the field of creative thought.
3. Push-button factories
4. The engineered home.
5. Television advances in color and in the third dimension.
6. The small auto.
7. New metal processes.
8. Advances in rare earths.
9. Antibiotics and farm chemicals to increase food supplies.
10. Better plastics tailored to amazing new uses.

Much could be said about the importance of each of these 10 items, indeed the list could readily be expanded by adding others, but they do serve to direct attention to what the future will likely be.

However, item 1 - Fuel from Atomic Energy - is so full of promise for the future that some elaboration will be in order. Scientists are aware that bombs will likely be made that have a power of the order of 1000 times the power of the Uranium bombs exploded over Japan in World War II. It is believed that all matter contains tremendous energies in their atomic structure and that is why many research groups are seeking knowledge so that these limitless sources of power may be put to peaceful use of mankind.

The Navy's cosmic-ray research isn't just an idealistic hunt for pure scientific knowledge. If these upper-atmosphere studies could crack the secret of the cosmic-ray, atomic scientists would be able to develop new weapons fantastically more destructive than the bombs so far mastered. The source of the explosive or of peaceful power would be limitless. Any form of matter could be converted into tremendous amounts of energy. There has been spent some 10 billion dollars, largely by the government, up to now and we are only in the very early stages of the Atomic Age.

These engineers and scientists add that in addition to the above 10 great lines of advancement, that other developments now unknown will likely overtake them in importance and that the gains available in these 10 fields alone are stupendous. Yet what has been accomplished in the past may be small compared with the possibilities awaiting in those golden areas listed above and now before us.

They further add that these opportunities are so dazzling that it is little wonder some see only the shadows.

Americans of the future, as outlined above, will continue increasingly to succeed just as Americans have succeeded in a great way in a short time by:

1. "Americans have captured the extraordinary vitality which science has proved is typical of the first few generations of a people of mixed blood strains.
2. Americans have been - and are - open minded enough to accept change in their stride. Here, in contrast to most of the world, new ideas must batter through only a relatively thin layer of tradition.
3. Americans have combined intelligent cooperation with vigorous individualism.
4. American ingenuity and curiosity have put ideas to work for a better standard of living. This kind of American "materialism" has had much to do with creating the necessary climate for the explosion.

The American Explosion, then, was prepared in this Yankee environment of vitality, open-mindedness, individualism, cooperation, and ingenuity."

The background of this great advancement of our past , and the prospects for the future, is in a major part due to our splendid school system.

In 1900 there were 240,000 in American colleges, and in 1952 there are 2,200,000. One fifth of all American youths now go to college. This is proportionately five times as many as in England, seven times as many as in Germany and ten times as many as in France.

Let us look at the record (as Al Smith would say)to observe the wealth as measured in dollars of the U.S.A., which has been produced by our scientists, our engineers, our business men, our farmers and all who have had the will to work.

The wealthy of the U.S.A., starting from a relatively low value when the government was founded some 160 years back, has grown rapidly to a value of 800 billion dollars in 1948 to one trillion in 1952 and is forecasted to be one and a quarter trillion in 1956. These values are at the prices prevailing in the years noted.

This great wealth breaks down for 1952 as follows:

Homes.....	$200	billion
Things in Homes and Automobiles.....	110	"
*Land.....	160	"

Tools -- machines, railroads, airplanes, power, dams, factory, buildings, stores, offices highways, warehouses, mines & mills...	$375 Bil.
Stores - inventories of goods, materials...	110 "
Gold and Silver.....	45 "
	1000 "

* Note - These figures don't include wealth below surface of ground.

A part of this tremendous wealth, as measured in dollars, is of course due to the inflation (cheaper dollar) which, except for short periods of depressions, has been upward to cheaper dollars. But even so the physical wealth is beyond comprehension.

With this past, present and projected future world view before us, and all of us are a part of this picture, we may get greater enjoyment and benefit from the persual of this humble history of our beloved forebearers.

The factual information for this History, in part, has been gradually accumulated over the last 40 years - more of it in the last 10 years, but the most of it over the last 3 years. I retired from professional and corporation business 3 years back, and though busy during those 3 years, have had time I could devote to this History.

There are many people in the U.S.A. who are for inflation and many against it. The main cause of inflation is extravagant government and debt, and continues so long as the budget is unbalanced. The millions of people who finance the government by purchase of bonds are taking the loss, since the dollars they receive when the bonds are sold are of less value than were those they spent in the bond purchase. Of course for a short holding of such bonds, say for 5 or 10 years, the loss is correspondingly low, but for longer periods, say 25 or 50 years, the loss is very considerable.

With our present very large debt of about 270 billion dollars being financed by the people, and with a growing awareness of the financial loss facing them, it is but logical that a feeling of antagonism should and is growing against high government debt and against emergency deficit operation of the government.

Well this was a part of the 1952 mandate and we will have to patiently wait to see what Washington does about it.

Fortunately our two party system has so far always come to our rescue, just at the brink of disaster but in time to save us. An 8 year limit for the Presidential office will also help. Perhaps our Congressmen are, too, entrenched too long in office.

The people of the U.S.A. have demonstrated thoughout the life of the country that great progress will be achieved, and they will continue to take such measures as to prevent any party from becoming entrenched for as much as 20 years, for many feel that 8 years should be a maximum for any party to have complete control - unless parties greatly improve over their past performances.

One ship sails East, another sails West,
With the self same winds that blow;
'Tis the set of the sail and not the gale
That determines the way we go.

All will agree that in the U.S.A. the people are ultimately the power that "Sets the Sail" and have made us great; and a great majority, it would appear, want the "Set of the Sail" to be rechecked and reset often enough to prevent even a close approach to the brink in the future of our great country.

The "Something for Nothing" philosophy has been a creeping paralysis in the world generally, and finally we too of the U.S.A. for the last two decades at least have been following that primrose path that leads to destruction.

Very fortunately for us, and for the world, we in 1952 went on record against such false philosophy and are belatedly beginning to do something about it.

Our people of wisdom are speaking out and are being heeded. The following is one of many such warnings: Robert Kajmayer, a world traveller, author and lecturer, spoke recently (early in 1953) to a large club in St. Petersburg,Florida. He said "Go back to the principles that made America - work, savings, invested capital and cut across party lines in getting rid of extravagant public spenders. He said the world is in a three-fold revolution: 1. A revolt of the have-not nations against the have nations; 2. A revolution in political philosophy, with governments taking over what was previously the responsibility of the individual; 3. The scientific revolution . He further advised the U.S.A. must begin to think of our own long range interests by having a national planning board to decide our interests,made up of a few of our outstanding Elder Statesmen, and thus arrive at a foreign policy that is within our ability to fulfill.

CHAPTER II

Life, Philosophy, Religion

"Out of monuments, names, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of story, passages of books and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time". Bacon's Advancement of Learning.

"Do not be too moral. You may cheat yourself out of much life so. Aim above morality. Be not simply good; be good for something." Thoreau

"The world is my country, all mankind are my brethern, and to do good is my religion." Thomas Paine.

Jesus summation of the Old Testament: Love thy God with all thy soul, etc, and thy neighbor as thyself.

Socrotes: Know thyself.

The history of our forefathers, as well as a history of nations, is the history of their religion, their philosophy of life and their attempts to seek after and serve their God, their fellow-man and their physical well being.

More than 1000 years B.C. the Greeks had discovered the All-father, master-mind God.

"There shone the mirrored master-mind,
There earth, there sky, there oceon He designed;
The unwearied Sun, the Moon completely round,
The starry lights that the etherial convex crowned;
The Pleiads, Hyads with the Northern's Team
And Great Arion's more refulgent beam;
To which, around the axle of the sky,
The Bear, revolving, reveals his golden eye
And shines exalted on the ethereal plain,
Nor bathes his blazing forehead in the main."

Homer's "Iliad"

Our simple-hearted forefathers looked up and beyond the earth and saw the master-mind God, as did the Greeks before them.

Our forefathers, as they emerged from antiquity, we now know their religion to have been Druidism, one of the oldest religions in the world; and in its Asiastic and Semitic forms of Buddhism the religion still of one-half mankind.

Our forefathers of long ago, as Druids, believed in the existence of one Supreme Being of Whom they reasoned that He could not be material and that what was not matter must be God. They believed mans spiritual nature is:

"In every person there is a soul,
In every soul there is intelligence;
In every intelligence there is thought.
In every thought there is either good or evil;
In every evil there is death:
In every good there is life,
In every life there is God."

From the above we learn that our forefathers of 2500 years ago defined God as we do in the present day and so, our forefathers having been Druids, could easily accept the Hebrew religion as recorded in the Old Testament of our Bible, which differs but little, basically, from Druidism and Budism; were well prepared to gradually accept Christianity as recorded in the New Testament of our Bible, as well as accept the Old Testament. In accepting the New Testament as taught by Jesus, they advanced their religion then and our religion now, by accepting brotherly love and humanitarianism as expressed in the second commandment.

In other words we now profess that "We are our Brothers Keeper" as well as profess to "Love our God" - hence the great advancement.

In other words Jesus said it was right for us to be our "Brother's Keeper". He got into trouble with the lawyers of his time and with what we would call Doctor of Divinities and prominent preachers and professors of the theology (the Pharises); they called him bad and had him executed accordingly. Many people have the mistaken idea that the Roman rulers were responsible.

Jesus was a very practical, common-sense, man and tried to make clear, though the Pharises were too blind to see it, that the Sabbath law, and law of God or the good rule of man, is right and good only insofar as it promotes the welfare of man. This is not setting up man above God, for God is man's creator and in man Right is what develops God's children; Wrong is what stunts, deforms, defeats and destroys them. The test of right and wrong is always this: will this thing make people better and make better people? If so, it is right. In Jesus' view, the welfare of man includes social, spiritual and mental well-being and growth - not physical health and financial wealth alone.

Let us turn for a moment to another great man, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Italian painter, sculptor, scientist, engineer; probably the most versatile genius of all time, who took four years to paint the famous Mona Lisa, a monument for all time. He wrote that the truths about the world were to be found in physics, chemistry, and other natural sciences - not in aesthetic intuition, nor in religious dogma (man-made religion).

Jesus in his time, and Vinci in his time, had great ability to discern the eternal truths of faith and of life (first and second Commandments). Our Benjamin Franklin, in his time, was tuned to the infinite and to life.

As this is being written, February 12, 1953, we are honoring the 144 birthday of perhaps our greatest American - Abraham Lincoln, so we will pause to say a word about him. No other American has been the subject of as many books; indeed, only two other men in all history - Jesus and William Shakespeare - have been the subject of more books, pamphlets and articles. The goodness that appears in a Jesus, a Gotamo, a Tolstoy, a Ghandi, is the goodness of Lincoln - the goodness of the inner man who loves mankind and God and who guides himself by God's natural laws. They have had the quality that transcends politics, economics or private success.

I have just heard the evangelist Billy Graham the second time (February 1, 1953 and about two years back) and on both occasions the address was given in the Al Lang baseball park, training park for the St. Louis Cardinals and one of the finest in the South, situated in St. Petersburg, Florida on beautiful Tampa Bay.

Graham's mesages to about 20,000 persons on each occasion and nationaly broadcast, have mainly dealt with lifes basic problems and his method is through the emotions and the self interest of the individual. These methods afford a degree of success for Graham but are of questionable benefit to man and his problems generally.

Jesus taught self interest also - "Love thy God" - but inseparable with it he taught "Love Thy Neighbor" as a prime requisite of attaining "Love thy God". Jesus' ministry is replete with teaching and administering to the living, helping others to help themselves, as the way to help people to "Love God".

Graham's preaching that all of man's problems would be solved by joining the church is not sufficient; it overlooks the entire problem of life in this world and our duty to our fellow man to help develop a life and an atmosphere on this globe of brotherly love as a necessary requisite for faith and for a real "Love God" as distinguished from selfish soul saving method of "Loving God".

Jesus pointed out the right way and that is that religion and life are inseparable and that all of man's basic needs are accomplished through really and honestly loving God and man at one time because God and man are inseparable, are one. We cannot really love God without an equal love for man, as Jesus taught, so this should be our preaching, our teaching, our life, as it was of the man of Gallilee.

The hypocrites of Jesus' day tried to confront Him as to man's

allegiance to Church and State and for all time answered "Render to the State (Caeser) things of State and to Religion (God) the things of Religion." In brief, Love God, man and State is man's duty; or more briefly, Love God, since God is in man and man's State.

It has been tritely said that the only trouble with our Christian religion is that it has never been tried, even though we do profess it.

But let us not be dismayed, for our race has come a long way from savagery to even accept generally and profess the second as well as the first Commandments; and keep courage, as we are still human and therefore likely to err, and continue to advance toward those two highest of ideals, "Love of God" and "Love of Neighbor" (all men) as of ourselves.

One cannot write of ancestors and descendants, I find, without being meditative and philosophical, not only about those related by blood and by marraige but also about people and life generally.

I am persuaded that human life has been, is, and will continue to be in an evolution upward toward the goal, or positive, where "man's inhumanity to man" will all but vanish as an end result, and not "make countless thousands mourn"; and that apparent trends downward and toward the negative are to sounder footing, or springboards, for a further upward trend and level - further away from inhumanity and toward or nearer humanity.

Throughout my life, although busy getting school training, rearing a family, and in profession and business, I have been mindful of one's obligation to take "Time to Live" in a broader sense and when I arrived at a time I could easily retire from profession and business, I did so with pleasure and with a conviction that I should try more earnestly than time had so far permitted to do more in the way of living, and if possible, in a small way, to decrease "Man's Inhumanity to Man" to the end that the race might be just a little better for my having lived.

TIME TO LIVE
(A good personal philosophy)

"We urge ourselves on to goals that too often become ashes in our hands. To get the most out of life we must take time to live;
Time to read good books; time to hobnob with thinkers, poets, explorers, adventurers, seers and prophets;
Time to hear the greatest and most inspiring speakers;
Time to play with the children and to discover again the fountain of youth;
Time for friendship, for quiet talks by the fire, for walks beneath the stars;

Time for travel; time for mountains, cathedrals, rock-bound coasts, and busy cities;
Time for laughter; time for letting go and filling the heart with mirth;
Time for nature; time for flower gardens, trees, birds, and sunsets;
Time to love and be loved, for love is the greatest thing in the world;
Time to loaf and dream, and grow a great soul;
Time for service; time to be a good neighbor, and to help to make our community a better place in which to live;
Time for music that washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life;
Time for worship, for the spiritual stimulus of being in tune with the Infinite.
Yes, let us take time to live. Let us pray as did Matthew Arnold, "Calm, calm me more nor let me die before I have begun to live."

One is convinced, as he studies his forefathers, that generally they did a very good job of living and of improving the world, when consideration is given to their times and conditions.

Travel was slow, disemenation of news and knowledge was meager and for those in rural areas their contacts were limited to a short radius of three miles or so. The sum total of knowledge was much less, and the too few schools were very limited in their scope - three to five months of school per year was the rule rather than the exception. High schools and colleges were economically beyond the reach of the great majority, as were good books, and correspondence schools were unknown.

These handicaps having now been largely overcome for all areas, may we not expect our descendants to be better prepared in every way to accelerate "Man's Humanity to Man."

As we proceed with the subject of Life, Philosophy and Religion, let's keep in mind that our working tool is the mind, the brain, those few precious ounces of matter in our skull above the ears.

Now it happens that in all past ages up to the Sixteenth Century the thinking, the reasoning, was Deductive Reasoning or reasoning generally from generally accepted facts. This form of reasoning reached its highest in the Grecian and Roman periods of about 500 B.C. to 300 A.D.

It gradually was observed that something more than Deductive Reasoning was needed to make greater progress and by the Sixteenth Century and the time of Queen Elizabeth, Francis Bacon, William Shakespeare, etc., a newer form of reasoning and of obtaining truths was being used, namely Inductive

reasoning. This method is one of experimenting, of research, of cut and try.

The combining of the Deductive and the Inductive reasoning has resulted in a revolution in thought during the last 400 years which has probably affected the human race in all aspects of life.

Humanity no longer depends on revealed knowledge and Deductive Reasoning but is now revealing knowledge through Inductive means and with continued inspiration from the infinite is resolving man's problems, slowly but surely.

CHAPTER III

Life, Philosophy, Religion (cont.)

Apropo to what has been said and to the first two Commandments of the Christian faith (Old and New Testaments) what can we do to make them a reality in our life?

The great religions of all time have been built around the same two basic principles, as has the Christian religion; that is the two first Commandments, either one or the other, and in most religions both.

Since the history of the world is largely the history of man's religions, and since man's religions has been around the first two Commandments, man's future progress and history will likely continue to be shaped increasingly around the two Commandments.

All thoughtful peoples agree that man now is in reality, throughout the world, at the cross-roads and to make future progress and to survive must more seriously and thoughtfully practice the first two Commandments and must learn to practice the Golden Rule throughout the earth.

The greatest difficulty in man making the Golden Rule a reality, and thus gain peace and a better life, has to do with the first Commandment which is apart of all religions (Love thy God).

Man's intolerance in his religion (Love thy God) has resulted in his hating his neighbors (all men) who do not profess his interpretation of (Love thy God) religion. The end result has been that each of the Religious Sects strongly feel that they have a monopoly on God and that all other religions and sects in reality have no God and therefore are to be hated unless, or until, they accept their monopolized God.

What a dilema we have gotten ourselves into, as is increasingly apparent to all as human mechanical progress is ever making all earths peoples closer and closer neighbors, and we have little tolerance of others race, color and religion.

The greatest and most perplexing intolerance has to do with religion (Love thy God or the belief that others have no God).

Knowledge of the facts as to world religions, and to know that all religions are in reality based on Love thy God and that those who appear to reject God accept nature, the Universe and man, hence accept the religionists God in principle, if not in name.

It is, therefore, held that greater knowledge generally can only result in greater tolerance in religion and then, and then only, can man live the "Golden Rule" in regard to religion. More knowledge of religions will not only increase tolerance but help all in all creeds to discern between the important and the unimportant parts of the beliefs of their own sect.

It is, however, too much to expect, and to build up false hopes

that in the forseable future there will be unininity in the ways of "Loving God", but that does not and should not prevent our having tolerance as to others way of Loving God.

To the above ends the following dissertation on "World Religions" is given, and the chart with that heading has been prepared as a brief but factual picture of the worlds more important religions with statistics as of the present time.

World Religions

Name	Date of Origin	No. of Adherents in 1953	Sacred Book - Nature of Religion
Hebrew	1700 BC	20,000,000 8%	Old Testament religion of Spirituality based on the Tribal God-Monatheism-Divinely Revealed and of Civil as well as Spiritual guidance.
Homeric(Greece) (Pagan)	1000 BC		Iliad-Story of Siege of Troy. Odyssey-Story of Return of Odyseus from Siege of Troy,constituting the greatest epic poem of all time and among the first to introduce the Deities (Polytheism)into religion.
Zorastranism (Persia)	1000 BC	180,000,000 7.5%	Sacred book Zend, Avesta, Celestial Vision and Law. Dualistic (Good & Evil). Succeeded largely by Mohammedusm.
Egyptian Religions	1000 BC		See Note 1
Pantheism	500 BC		Greek Philosophies. God or Gods and nature are one.Platoism.
Confuciusism, Taoism (Tao-Tse)	500 BC	450,000,000 19%	Sacred writings including "Four Books" teaching Respect of Gods, Kindness, Chastity, Integrity, Politeness, Truthfulness,Society Polytheism.

Name	Date of Origin	No. of Adherents in 1953	Sacred Book --Nature of Religion
Brahmins, Hindu Sikhism	500 BC	250,000,000 10%	Sacred Books Gita (Celestial) and Vedas (Laws of Life). Are Philosophical and Devotional, Monotheistic.
Buddisn, Druidism	500 BC	180,000,000 7.5%	Sacred writings of Buddo held to be Divinely revealed, is monotheistic, pessimistic and similar to Eccleseastes of Old Testament (Hebrew and Christian)
Christian, Jainism	30 AD	710,000,000 30%	Sacred books are New & Old Testaments, both held to be in the main Divinely Revealed - Monatheistic, or perhaps more accurately Trinitheistic like the early Egyptian religion (see Note 1). New Testament especially stresses Brotherhood of man and has in many of its sects stressed the Trinity of the Godhead (Father, Son and Holy Ghost) and therefore similar to the much earlier Trinity of the Egyptian "Father, Mother and Son". See Note 2.
Mohammedans (Islam)	600 AD	230,000,000 9.5%	Koran is their Bible and is held, like some of the other religions, to be Divinely Revealed. Is Monotheistic. Their God is Allah and not , as stated in the Koran, to be confused with the Christian God. They considered the Christian God not to be One (Monatheistic) but three (Polytheistic)-Father, Son and Holy Ghost.
Unclassified		400,000,000 16.5%	See Note 3
World Population		2,420,000,000 100%	-- See Note 4

Note 1 - Book of Dead and other sacred writings. Nature worship of Sun, etc. and Ancestors and the belief of soul and body remaining together after death, hence the embowling and Pyramids. Has elements of both Palytheism and Monotheism, the former being a Trinity of "Father, Mother and Son" which therefore preceded by some 1000 years the doctrine of the Trinity of most sects of the Christian faith, together with the Trinity which was established originally 200 to 300 years A.D. The Christian Trinity is of course the "Father, Son and Holy Chost" as compared to Egyptian Trinity of "Father, Mother and Son".

Note 2 - Immortality was here first suggested in the New Testament. There are increasing numbers of Christian sects and members of the older sects who do not hold the doctrine of the Trinity but hold Monotheism, One God, Unity, Unitarian, Ethical, Theism, Theasophy, Humanism, etc., hence are generally in agreement with the essence of most of the worlds Religion (Old Testament) for the last 3700 years, as regards the Diety and in other respects, and in addition hold strongly the Brotherhood of man as taught by Jesus.

Note 3 - Contrary to the popular opinion, the Russian people are not Godless. The Communist leaders of Russia are Godless, from all we know about them, and probably for political reasons.

The present day major Russian churches - Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist Baptist and Russian Orthodox - and others are active. The great majority of Russian people like all other countries, are religious and were under the Czars.

This large group of people is unclassified as definite knowledge of the religious faiths of the people, is not too well known for Russia China and some other countries.

Religion is, and has been, of very great importance in individual lives but wars take place generally between nations or groups of nations irrespective of the religious faiths of the peoples involved. Another way of saying this fact is that there is practically complete separation of church and State, throughout the world now, just as our forefathers wisely decreed in our Constitution.

Note 4 - At this time (1953) the world is vitally interested in the number of people living in Communist dominated countries or behind the Iron Curtain. This is about as follows:

People living in Communist Countries about	780,000,000	- 32%
People living outside Communist Countries	1640,000,000	- 68%
	2420,000,000	- 100%

However, of the 1640 million outside the Iron Curtain, 430 million live in India and Pakistan. The balance , which now favors the free world, would be precarious if the Communists should gain control of those lands as then the world population would be about evenly divided between Communists and Democratic controlled people. -"For several centuries the world rate of population growth has steadily increased. At the present growth rate of

approximately one percent per year, world population will double in about 70 years.

This week of March 1st 1953 is a most momentous one in world affairs. The greatest and most powerful dictator of all times, Joseph Stalin, at age of 73, has died (March 5,1953) and has been succeeded by Georgi Malenkov, age 51. Stalin in 28 years has extended his reign from 150 million Russian people to 780 million people, including Russia's satelites behind the Iron Curtain, or to one-third of the world's population. These people are as follows:

Russia	210	million population
Communist China	470	" "
Poland	26	" "
Czechoslovakia	13	" "
Hungary	9	" "
Romania	16	" "
Bulgaria	7	" "
Albania	1	" "
Mongolian Republic	1	" "
Eastern Germany	18	" "
North Korea	9	" "
	780	million population

Stalin has accomplished this miracle by the promise of bread and by using force when necessary.

Our problem, and the free world problem, is to contain Communism by force if need be while the world's population is helped to help themselves to adequate bread. Time is growing shorter but we probably yet have time to teach the "havenots" of the world how to acquire bread. The time has apparently arrived when the hungry half of the world will not permit peace until they too can eat.

Let's take heart, Socialism and Communism can only exist under a strong dictator. No one has yet found a way of getting people to put forth their best efforts for the benefit of the "manys" for the "many" will not work if the industrious will give them a living, hence the necessity of a dictator.

Communist Russia under Lenin, and later under Stalin, was a strictly Communistic State but they soon discovered that it wouldn't work and later, under Stalin, very quietly began to employ engineers and scientists from all parts of the globe, and especially from the U.S.A. and Germany to get production, to improve the very low standard of living. These engineers installed incentive systems in the mines, in the factories, on the farms and generally; then and only then did Russia make progress.

But what is not generally understood, this is not Communism, is not Socialism, but the opposite of them - it is State Dictator Capitalism, the very thing Marx, Lenin and Stalin were so violently against. It is no wonder why the facts have been so carefully hidden behind an Iron Curtain.

These engineers, scientists and of course the communists bosses generally are enjoying a very high standard of living, as are workmen who produce, but the rank and file still have a rather miserable existence. None, from the top to the bottom, have freedom; none have private property.

It is inconceivable that Russia's Communism, so called even with their present incentive system, can long endure. We can expect a Communistic crack-up sooner or later, depending in part on how soon the free world can make more progress in helping the under-privileged help themselves to bread.

Stalin broke the spirit of man and has kept the entire human race in turmoil. He reinstated slavery, reducing man to a thing, and erasing that "thing" at his will. He made personal murder a weapon of statecraft.

He set himself up as a God and required a personal adulation unequaled since Nero.

Stalin's success is on a tottering throne supported only by myrids of wrongs and tuned only to wrongs, and such institutions in the end have always failed and so will Communism as now conceived, fail at the time decreed, just as all things not in tune with the infinite fail.

"Stalin's "divinity" can not be transferred to any of his men either within his own party, or within Russia, or within the satellites. There may be the appearance of internal peace, composition of rivalries, and this appearance may run several months, but with seething underneath."

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'r gave,
Await alike the' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Thomas Gray's "Elegy"

(The paths of evil, too, "lead but to the grave".)

"For the things which make for greatness are not
born of power and skill;
The tyrant with his conquering troops remains a
tyrant still,
And the sculptor with his chisel and the poet
with his pen,
Must find their glory, not in works, but how
they lived as men."

Edgar A. Guest

The followers of Buddha continue to be very active in their religion. As this is being written, Nov. 30,1952, a great Buddhist ceremony of this century is taking place at Sanchi hill in Bhapoe in Central India to witness the solemn reburial of the 2400 year old relics of Buddha's two first disciples - Sariputto and Maha Moglana.

These relics were discovered by British Maj. Alexander Cunningham at Sanchi in 1951 and have since been viewed by millions of devout Buddhists of the East, to Burma, Indo-China, Napol, Tadakh and Ceylon. High representatives have been sent by Burma, Ceylon, Communist China, Japan, Thailand, Nepal and Indo-China. Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru is presiding at the ceremony.

This is being recorded as further evidence, if any is needed, of the trememdnous importance in world affairs of the great religions of all times.

To make this chart more complete for the present purposes there should be added another growing and most important group who we will call, and have been called, Humanists. This is a world group of Tolerant People from all religions, all philosophies and all races who transcend all national boundaries in their interest for and toward h manity.

Humanism is a philosophy of joyous service for the greater good of all humanity in this natural world and according to the methods of reason and democracy - hence is the Second Commandment, is the "Golden Rule".

It has been estimated that one half of the world's population are Humanists, therefore of the order of 1,000,000,000 people or more.

In his play Antigone Sophocles wrote: "Many are the wonders of the world, and none so wonderful as Man".

The year 1953 (the present) is as good a year as any to date the time when the evolution of Religion, Philosophy, Brotherhood, Tolerance (Humanists) have probably made it possible for a real beginning for World Understanding, World Economic Order, World Peace through the Instrumentality of the World Humanists and United Nations Organization and through other Instrumentalities.

As the worlds richest nation, measured in dollars, and as the one to whom the world is turning to for guidance, does it not increasingly behoove us (U.S.A.) in our long range planning to make a start of some kind in encouraging "World Common Sense" and promoting world well-being as a means of accelerating the evolution to a higher standard of living, greater individual freedom and peace for all mankind? One hundred and sixty million people of the U.S.A. can, if they "Will" to furnish the leadership to the world, make a "World Common Sense and Help" a reality which is the greatest challenge of all time.

> I will not cease from mental fight,
> Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
> Till we have built Jerusalem
> In this our great and pleasant lands.

In this spirit from Shelley's closing stanza of Prometheus Unbound:

"To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy Power, which seems omnipotent
To love, and bear; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent;
This, like thy glory, Titan, is to be
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire and Victory".

And again in George Eliot's "The Choir Invisible" she gives praise to the immortality of influence thusly:

"Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence: live
In pulse stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self;
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues."

Of course we are all aware that progress has been made in the past and is being made toward World Understanding and world gains generally, in United Nations Organization particularly.

Jaime Torres Bodget (Mexican born) Director of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, recently stated that half of the World is still illiterate and warns that unequal distribution of the benefits of education and science continue to endanger world peace and security. That more than half of mankind can neither read nor write and therefore remains sunk in a state of ignorance perpetrating its wretched conditions of existence. That despite limited resources and the unfavorable international situation, his organization has further proved its usefulness, especially in the field of fundamental education aimed at raising living standards and that some 500 delegates from 65 member countries have recently attended a Paris Conference at which time Spain was admitted to membership.

Alexander Pope in his "Essay on Man" wrote:

"Know thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man."

Edwin Markham in "Brotherhood and Earth is Enough":

"We men of Earth have here the stuff
Of Paradise - we have enough!
We need no other stones to build
the Temple of the Unfulfilled-
No other ivory for the doors-
No other marble for the floors-
No other cedar for the beam
And dome of man's immortal dream."

Benjamin Franklin more prosaically said: "God helps those who help themselves".

In a recent letter to the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches, President Truman wrote, "Religious education embodies the teaching of those ideals of human dignity and worth which are essential to the democratic way of life. It is of the utmost emergency that we demonstrate to bewildered peoples everywhere not only that we believe in brotherhood as taught by Christ and the great prophets of the Old Testament, but that we put these beliefs into practice."

Madam Chian-ka-Check, wife of the Nationalist leader in the Chineese Civil War said in her famous Madison Square Garden, New York City speech (about 1947) in essence, and more brilliantly the same as President Truman wrote.

President Truman again, in his recent address to the Washington Pilgrimage of American Churchmen, said: "We should lay aside our differences and come together now - for never have our differences seemed so petty and insignificant as they do in the face of the peril we confront today".

There are challenges which have been voiced by many for a very long time and have too long gone unheralded. The price of world leadership, freedom and democracy may in part be the slaughing off of our differences and recognizing the essentials not only of the Old and New Testament, but also of all of the world religions, of all time, as stated in the first and second Commandments (Matthew 22. 36-40):

> "Thou Shalt Love the Lord Thy God with All Thy Heart and With All Thy Soul and With All Thy Mind. This is the First and Great Commandment. And the Second is Like Unto It. Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself. On These Two Commandments Hang All the Law and the Prophets" (referring to the Old Testament).

Hidden in the heart of the "Sermon on the Mount" is the supreme program of everyday living. The world has learned to call it "The Golden Rule". Here it is in all its majestic simplicity (Mark 7,12): "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" for this is the law and the profit."

The "Golden Rule" in essence is found in almost all of the many great Religions and Philosophies of all time, beginning with Hebruism of 1500 B.C. and the great Chinese philosopher Confucious (about 525 B.C.)

"No single utterance of Christ so epitomizes the precept of life which He wished men to follow as what He said on the Mount:

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"This, in its various forms, is the Golden Rule which, if followed would almost make a heaven on earth. And perhaps man's greatest hope today is the fact that, with slight variations, this same admonition is a fundamental commandment in every one of the world's great religions. Here is how others say it:

"Confucianism: 'Do not unto others what you would not they should do unto you.'

"Buddhism: 'In five ways should a clansman minister to his friends and familiars - by generosity, courtesy, and benevolences, by treating them as he treats himself, and by being as good as his word.'

"Hinduism: ' Do not to others, which if done to thee would cause thee pain.'

"Mohammedanism: 'No one of you is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.'

"Sikkism: 'As thou deemest thyself so deem others. Then shalt thou become a partner in heaven.'

"Hebraism; 'What is hurtful to yourself, do not to your fellow man.'

"Jainism: 'In happiness and suffering, in joy and grief, we should regard all creatures as we regard our own self.'

"Zoroastrianism: 'That nature only is good when it shall not do unto another whatever is not good for its own self.'

"Taoism: 'Regard your neighbor's gain as your own gain and regard your neighbor's loss as your own loss.'

"The fact of the matter is that no society can long endure without some such maxim of conduct. Without such a rule, voluntarily followed to a large extent by a majority of the people a majority of the time, the law of the jungle prevails.

"The only alternative to anarchical chaos is the rigidity of the police state. If the people are not taught from infancy to do unto others as they would like others to do unto themselves, if their leaders do not set them such an example, then they must be made to behave by force and terror.

"In the long run, it may be that the teaching of communism which will bring about its own end is that of religion being the opiate of the people. Because the only way the Golden Rule can become an integral part of a people's normal way of life is to have it linked to a religion. The harsh realities of life make it necessary for most people to hold to a belief of a reward in the hereafter if one is to live even partially by the Golden Rule.

"There is, of course, no such belief, no such hope, in the irreligious tennets of communismm Therefore, for all time, an enormous percentage of the oopulation must devote itself to policing the rest.

"Eventually such a system will collapse. Either the subjugated portion of the populace will grow so bitter under restraint that policing will become impossible - bringing revolution - or

it will become so dispirited and dull that it cannot sustain the economic and military strength which a great power must have.

"There is Real Power in the universality of the Golden Rule. Encompassed in that simple maxim is the vast essential difference between democracy and totalitarianism.

"It embraces the concept of man's dignity, his right to existence as a free person, to hold opinions of his own and to freely express them, and to do as he pleases so long as he does injury to none other.

"That many whose religions hold to the Golden Rule have failed to create political forms which give free expression to the precept is not too important, regrettable though it may be. So long as the Rule is recognized as valid, the goal of democratic freedom is possible. So long as the Rule is recognized, those peoples will not willingly accept the slavery of totalitarianism."

Jesus' so called Sermon on the Mount, as recorded in Mothene chapters 5,6, and 7; gives a wonderful religion, a wonderful code of ethics and a wonderful every-day philsophy of life to guide progressing humanity in its ever onward and upward search for the ultimate truth, good and the infinite.

The lives of Lao-tse (born about 604 B.C. and some 50 years before Confucius, both great Chinese philsophers), "He who knows when to stop, runs into no danger - he can long endure", is apropo to these times when we are living in an atmosphere of unlimited wants and desires, without even stopping to find out what we really want and whether it would be worthwhile when we have it. We are the victims of a confusion which is apparent in every aspect of our lives and is largely responsible for the physical and mental ailments which keeps the ever increasing number of hospitals full and overflowing, and is the basic cause of war consc sness and of war itself.

If the world consisted primarily of mature persons who are loving responsible and productive, most of our human problems would be resolved including war.

But many people have suffered in childhood from influences which have warped their development. Hence as adults they have not reliazed their full and proper nature. They feel something is wrong without knowing what it is. They feel inferior, frustrated insecure and anxious.

This feeling results in their readiness to do violence to their fellow-man, their neighbor and to large groups and to nations - in short inhumanity to man.

The basic problem then is social adaptation and survival - survival being now even more difficult in this atomic age.

The basic solution is for people to understand their own maturity, or lack of maturity, and to work toward maturity themselves and help the children in their development toward maturity ; in short, more mature parents and teachers and individuals as time goes on.

'This person has largely overcome the ego-centered nature of his childhood and achieved a group centered life in which he can live with the give-and-take of adult concerns. He is capable of introspection for the purpose of examining himself for improvement without being merely preoccupied with himself and without being merely willful and bent on his own ends.

'He does not make judgments about others on the basis of a code of right and wrong which he has picked up somewhere, a preconceived morality, but he is concerned rather to understand the persons involved and the real problems that they face. Nor does he make such moral judgments of himself but appraises his own actions in terms of the total involvement and changing needs.

'He is able to accept responsibility without becoming aggressive in single-minded determination to forward his ends, or merely submitting to an authority which has forced the responsibility on him. He can accept responsibility as one of a group which will share responsibility, each according to his ability.

'Furthermore he can bring to his accepted tasks a measure of creativeness which depends upon the insight to see new facets and new possibilities in the task and does not work merely by laboring to attain standard results.

'He must also be able to communicate with the people about him and the world in which he lives. He must be without those blocks to understanding which would bar him from participating in this or that experience whether of a consideration of daily problems or a matter of high art. He must have the sympathetic understanding that will enable him to grasp the depth of meaning in other people for he will know that he can never judge them as they superficially appear to be.

'This is a partial description of the wholesome personality which is not prejudice prone. It is derived from the description that Dr. Greditzer has given us of the prejudiced person by cataloguing the opposite traits. It is more than that, however, and those of you who learned your lessons well several years ago will have recognized that this is very close to Harry Overstreet's description of the mature mind. Overstreet described the maturing person and showed the traits that must evolve to constitute maturity. It is very, very close to the description of the person who is prejudice free.

'We do not, however, have to take Mr. Overstreet. We could go elsewhere for such a description. One is to be found in Erich Fromm's "Man For Himself". To Fromm this is the person who can live productively. He contrasts it with four inadequate personality orientations: the aggressive, the submissive, the hoarder, and the marketing, which is the mentality of the person who has conditioned himself to be successful and available according to the popular standards.

'Various sciences that study man and his world are coming to sketch a picture of this person. Our knowledge is slowly growing about the nature of the human being and we can even suspect that we find a concensus, as if we were arriving at the one goal from

many routes. There are the rudiments of such a sketch of this adequate and mature person in the work of the sociologist David Riesman, and there this personality is designated as autonomous, that is, free from mere conformity to our society. Again, the description of this creative personality is the subject of a book by the philosopher, Paul Weiss. The sciences of humanity are all beginning to sketch outlines of this adequate personality and it is slowly becoming apparent that the separate outlines are very similar. Perhaps we have arrived at a point in the development of these sciences when it is being revealed what we are aiming at. We can perhaps know what it is that our education wishes to produce."

Human sufferings, mental and physical, are mostly made by man himself. It is in the main the result of the great majority of adults not being mature themselves and therefore not being able to set a good example nor to help children sufficiently to become mature. Hence, instead of enjoying their work and of loving humanity, they are grasping, egotistical, insecure, frustrated, anxious and hostile.

Maturity is, therefore, the path from madness and murder to inner peace and satisfying living for each individual and for the human specie. Many doubt not that this highest goal in life is increasingly being recognized, and that increasing effort is being put forth to humanize and mature man.

It is, therefore, within the realm of hope and even probability that man will improve himself at a more rapid rate in the future and more rapidly approach the high goal of maturity, health, happiness and relative freedom from strife, and from war itself.

We must, and are, realizing that to the extent we are not mature, to that extent we are not civilized.

Let us hasten the day when the great majority of mankind may truthfully say we are civilized, and only then can mankind say we are at least approaching a Heaven on Earth and thus be better prepared for any possible future life.

At this point let's tune in on Gerald Heard, British philosopher and scientist and author and since 1937 a resident of the U.S.A. He recently said: "The world is experiencing a psychological revolution, and that economics and politics are no longer the all-important factors they were during the past century (1800 to 1900). We are just beginning to learn about the deep forces of the human spirit. New psychological influences may be found in partly religious groups which have risen to face particular crisis as: Alcoholics Anonymous and Recover, Inc., which is composed of persons who have suffered from mental or nervous illness and a society made up of parents whose children have cancer." He said he is a proponent of a science of rational living - an act of living which is a total response of the total organism (one's entire self) to the total environment (to everything).

He formerly was lecturer at the South Place Ethical Society in London, England.

Another man, a political philosopher, on a dreary day in 1933 when he was taking the most important office in the world, F. D. Roosevelt at a time when the entire world was at a low ebb said "All we have to fear is fear itself", and thus greatly heartened all humanity. This is the spirit, the will that humanity at times of decision is so sorely in need of - the need to be self starters.

Since writing this chapter I have listened to a splendid discourse here in St. Petersburg, Florida (Feb. 8, 1953) by Norman Vincent Piel on the subject "Techniques of Better Living". Many receive benefit from his articles on this general theme as published in many of the newspapers, magazines and in his books.

He and others are saying what I, in my own words, am saying about tuning our minds to the infinite to secure confidence and maturity.

Piel and many others are accellerating the humanity of man, first to a few men, so they too may be in a position to accellerate humanity, to other men and so on "adinfinitum" (chain reaction).

Piel's method is to faithfully follow Jesus' simple and plain common sense as to faith and to living, coupled with the learnings of modern psychology. He thus avoids clash with secetarianism, creeds and dogmas, so as a result he can speak to sympathetic minds of all religious faiths of all the world.

It is encouraging that there are such increasing numbers of persons all over the world who are frankly speaking of life's basic problems and are helping increasing numbers of peoples everywhere Their teachings transcend, are over and above, the petty bickering of the myriads of sects and dogmas throughout the world. They are humanitarians like Jesus with a consciousness and a spirit of helping humanity to live - to live the Golden Rule.

CHAPTER IV

Life, Philosophy, Religion (cont.)

Our great world problem, in an Atomic and Airplane age, is one of learning to live at peace with all mankind, otherwise survival of the human race is at least very questionable.

How is this to be accomplished?

The two greatest and most impelling forces in all mankind, past and present, are:

1. Man's idea of the infinite (God).
2. Man's idea of his fellow man.

Any one who has a familiarity with the great Religions and Philosophies of all people of all time on this Earth, will agree that man's idea of the infinite (God) differed so much in the past and differ so much in the present that there are generally no agreements. In fact one might truthfully conclude from such study and from every day knowledge that even in any one religion or philosophy the Christian religion, for instance, everyone has his own conception of the infinite, ranging from a disbelief in an Infinite God in man's own image to a detailed and uncompromising idea of their Infinite God.

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So we may conclude that in the long past, in the present and for a very long time into the future, mankind of this earth will not be in any sense in agreement as to the Infinite. We can but conclude, therefore, there is no apparent basis for agreement as to beliefs in regard to the Infinite and to Immortality, since beliefs of immortality of various and sundry kinds hold close kinship with beliefs of the Infinite.

As a matter of interest and of importance, many throughout the past have believed that the desire for Immortality has been the underlying cause of the various beliefs of and in regard to the Infinite - that the two are generally and inseparably related.

If, then, there seems to be no possible working agreement as to the Infinite and as to Immortality, then for the future if we are to preserve Humanity on this earth it would seem that we must be prepared to generally respect any and all ideas of the Infinite or lack of an Infinite, and let the future evaluation of thought and knowledge be its own guiding means, just as we do and always have done in Science.

In Science we have finally learned throughout this Earth to generally agree on what are, or appear to be, basic truths which know no national boundaries of countries and peoples. In other words we have come to know and respect Truths of Science and generally there is no basis for misunderstanding; on the contrary, there is generally a strong desire on the part of all toward the persual of the Truths of Science.

To survive and to progress, humanity must dedicate itself to the

end of allowing each and every human being the privilege of the Democracy in Faith and in Belief of the Infinite, for as all important as the individual faith may be, Democracy of faith need not interfere with the lives of human beings on this earth.

Since more than two-thirds of this earth's population profess a religion other than the Christian religion, or no religion as to the Infinite, as in the case of the Communistic nations with a Materialistic view; if we as a nation (U.S.A.) would agree to a World Democracy as to beliefs in regard to the Infinite, we would eliminate one of the two basic causes of war and misunderstandings.

In granting a World Democracy in the ideas of the infinite (religion) we, and all, gain by granting a "Golden Rule" in religion to all, just as we all gain by granting a world Demo racy in every day living, by granting a "Golden Rule" in living as has been urged by Confucius, Socratese and Jesus.

Man has been well aware of the impelling force of his idea of his fellow man since the time of Confucius, or for more than 2500 years. Man's idea of the infinite has been the other impelling force for even a longer time but instead of the human specie making progress toward a Democracy of ideas of the infinite, he has gone backward with an ever increasing number of idealogies and with instance of Autocracy in religious matters; hence the need of the "Golden Rule" in religious matters if we are to earn peace on the earth.

Man has made very great progress in the last 2500 years in his efforts toward Democracy by putting to work more and more his "Golden Rule" in the everyday affairs of men. Science and the application of scientific truths has been a major factor in mans evolution during 2500 years of acquiring Democracy in every day life.

How can man further peace, well-being and Democracy in life, for we are undoubtedly in the very early stages of Democratic living?

Perhaps the first and most important step would be for the U.S.A. and others so inclined, to proclaim to the world a policy of Democracy in religion to the effect that the government considers it the inaliable right of all people to have freedom of beliefs and of worship just as is proclaimed in the Constitution of the U.S.A. and followed by the Government. This would infer that the Government and Religious organizations would discourage proselyting in all forms in foreign countries, but instead direct such efforts toward the end of better everyday living in every way. This principle is effectively carried out in the U.S.A. by doctors, nurses, hospitals and in general by many humanitarian activities. There are increasing evidences that proselyting in other nations is generally resented, of questionable help to its sponsors and is a detriment to world peace.

Some may say that a program looking toward world wide Democracy in religion is impossible of accomplishment. So was Democracy in government so considered not too long back, but as a world force

has come a long way in a relatively short time. Efforts toward world Democracy in religion will appeal to thoughtful people, just as Democracy in governments has appealed, and would be of help eventually to church as well as to state.

An accellerated trend toward Democracy in religion appears as assured for the future as the trend toward Democracy in Government is now assured.

This brings us to the consideration of the 2nd impelling force - man's idea of his fellow man.

"A habit of finding pleasure in thought rather than in action is a safeguard against unwisdom and excessive love of power, a means of preserving serenity in misfortune and peace of mind among worries. A life confined to what is personal is likely, sooner or later, to become unbearably painful; it is only by windows into a larger and less fretful cosmos that the more tragic parts of life become endurable." - Bertrand Russell.

As has been stated, for more than 2500 years man has increasingly been aware of his duty to his fellow man as is recorded in the many great religions, philosophies and in history, but perhaps in no place has it been more beautifully, more simply, and more impressively, than by Jesus as recorded in Matthew 22, 35-40:

> "Then one of them (multitude), which was a lawyer, ask him a question, tempting him and saying, which is the great Commandment in the law (Old Testament)? Jesus said unto him thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great Commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self. On these two Commandments hang all the law and prophets."

As is well known, the "law and prophets" in those days meant the Old Testament. So Jesus said most concisely what he felt and what the Old Testament said in essence about man's idea of his fellow man should be "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Golden Rule).

Man has faulteringly strove, for at least 2500 years, to work toward his goal in everyday life (Golden Rule), and his faltering, in a major part at least, has been his lack of maturity and lack of Democratic attitude toward the religious beliefs of his fellow man which has bred suspicion and lack of confidence in his fellow man, hence inhumanity to man and in the end to most vicious of wars.

While progress has been slow or not at all toward Democracy in Religion, as has been observed elsewhere, the airplane, the atom bomb, etc., it appears, will be the impelling force in time to compel man to grant Democracy in Religion to preserve himself.

Assuming for the moment, therefore, that Democracy in Religion is, or will come to help man onward to the "Golden Rule", what of other impelling forces having to do with man's idea of his fellow man.

Man is a biological structure requiring for his mental and physical health and happiness many things such as Democratic Government, food, housing, clothing, education and a general well-being.

Now it happens for various reasons that some people under a Government enjoy much more than others in the above respects, and that collectively people under some governments enjoy much more than people collectively under other governments. These facts cause resentment within a nation, sometimes leading to civil wars and more often resentments of a nation or a group of nations against another nation or nations.

More briefly the "have nots" want what the "haves" have, (want the higher standard of living). Now these desires lead to war as an end result but the basic conditions remain very much as they were before so war has not been the answer.

What is the answer, if indeed there is at present an answer?

One partial answer has been suggested; that is Democracy in Religion, which it is believed in time would gradually reduce resentments from this source and gradually help toward the Golden Rule. But this is, of course, not the only cause of resentments. The other group of causes which limit our evolution toward the "Golden Rule". have yielded in a slow evolution over the past 2500 years but the final answer may lie in the further development of two new sciences, Economics and Psychology, the latter dating from Froid some 50 years back, and the former from Adam Smith, some 150 years back.

In both of these two new sciences we have meerly scratched the surfaces, but both offer great help in approaching the "Golden Rule" as knowledge of the two sciences is gained and applied.

In the meantime some help perhaps can and will be gained on this most momentous problem which has confronted and confounded the human race on this globe for at least 2500 years by applying some of the Truths, or partial Truths, which have been learned.

Universally human beings resent being told what to believe or what not to believe as to the Infinite, and as to immortality (Religion) but may be receptive to truths about all of the great religions of all time impartially presented (Comparative Religion) so hasten the day when all mankind may know more about this subject and true Democracy of Religion will unquestionably stimulate the thirst for such truths as are taught in the great religions and philosophies.

A case in point is the life, work and writings of Albert Schweitzer and his medical missionary work and hospital in equitorial jungle of Africa. He is a shining example of one who is greatly helping the world without sinister motives. He is a shining example of one who is practicing what too often is preached but not practiced. He is a shining example of living and promoting Democracy in Religion.

Schweitzer is brilliant, is accomplished in many lines and is a

philosopher and religionist of the highest order. From a profound study of the great religions and philosophys and from his own fertile brain he has advanced religion and philosophy by setting forth more clearly and more convincingly than any one before the sacredness of all earthly life in all its forms,pointing out the kinship and value of all living creatures to each other and to man. He points out that the good is for mankind to preserve all forms of life just as far as is practical and that it is evil to destroy life; hence, man's great evil in resorting to wars.

Of all the great religions, probably the Buddist and Hindu religions had carried the sacredness of life in all its forms to a highest plane, in fact from their belief in human spirit being reincarnated into the lower forms of life. Schweitzer has gone farther and conceives the sacredness of all forms of lifeapart from reincarnation and makes this preservation a sacredness in itself and apart, and thus man's high duty to preserve this highest value in life that is life itself.

He teaches and practices the sacredness of life in all forms and that since man is the highest form of life, how more sacred it is for man to preserve his own life and that of all humanity. So we are greatly indebted to Schweitzer for more clearly discerning this great truth and thus further strengthening and broadening man's concept of the "Golden Rule" and thus helping all mankind to preserve himself at a time when without heed of the "Golden Rule" man may destroy himself all together or in a major part by descending into another "Dark Age" through his own stubbornness and stupidity.

Apropo to the wisdom of Schweitzer and his splendid efforts, and he is still living and giving the world wisdom and promoting the "Golden Rule" of living, is another learned man who holds a worlds high office, and that is Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, which is,as this is being written, in its first session in the grand new United Nations Building on the East River, New York City.

Lt us tune in and hear the prophetic words of Lye on Oct.19,1952 in his address before the New York Herald Tribune's twenty-first annual Forum:

> "Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, warned today that the world faces 'violent upheavals' and 'widespread chaos' unless the challenge of the world's impoverished millions is met.
>
> "Lie's warning came in an address prepared for the New York Herald Tribune's twenty-first annual forum.
>
> "Almost all the people in Asia and Africa, and hundreds of millions more in other parts of the world, have lived for centuries in voiceless poverty,' Lie said. 'They are still in poverty, but they have found their voice. The demand for freedom, for equality of rights, for economic opportunity, can be heard with rising insistence and urgency by all who have ears to hear'.

"He added:

'We face here one of the great challenges of our civilization. Either we must find effective ways to answer it by the peaceful, evolutionary means proclaimed in the United Nations charter, or we shall find ourselves engulfed in a succession of violent upheavals that will bring widespread chaos. The choice lies between a new dark age and a better age than the world has ever known before.'

"Speaking in the newly finished UN Assembly Building, s Lie said, 'Arms alone will not provide the strength we need for a decent and lasting peace.'

"Progress must be made also, he said, in recognizing national aspirations for freedom, equality and human rights, and in providing hope that impoverished peoples can emerge to a decent life.

"Technical and financial assistance to peoples needing it are as important to peace as collective security, Lie said. He added that although the UN program for such assistance is under way, it is not enough.

"The forum, with the theme "Building Leadership for Peace" continues through Tuesday.

'Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is to deliver the closing address. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson is to address the forum that same day from Illinois.

"Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was another speaker today.

"In his prepared address, Black said that since the bank began operations in 1946 it has made 72 loans in a variety of currencies equivalent to about $1,500,000,000.

"Through the loans, he said, the bank helped finance more than 250 projects in 28 countries.

"The loans, he said, have helped to finance such things as a hydro-electric plant in Brazil, tractors, flood control and power in India, roads in Columbia and Ethiopia, locomotives and rolling stock in South Africa and India, and steel mills in France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

"Panel discussions were joined in by a number of speakers from the United States and foreign countries."

The above news item is recorded in toto as it is all so pertinent to our discussion on present day living and toward making the "Golden Rule" a reality in the lifes of human beings throughout the earth.

CHAPTER V

The Challenge

If we and our associates in the UN who believe generally in our good way of life, can show accelerated progress in Democracy, in Religion and in the "Golden Rule" of living as a reality, at such time who would doubt that the resentments of the past and present would fade to the degree that we are successful in showing progress and a will to continue.

This is the challenge.

Patience is required as it cannot be expected that a dictator nor his people will rapidly change their views until they are convinced of sincerity beyond a reasonable doubt. With a change of heart on the part of our world opponents, we will grow closer to them and gain their interest by living and practicing "Democracy in Religion" and the "Golden Rule" of living. Possibly this may be the entering wedge of a way of starting on a solution to the most important problem on this earth as is so well stated by Trygve Lie.

Let us now turn to another great man who gave wisdom on the "Golden Rule" in world wide affairs of man, and that is Wendell L. Willkie in his book "One World" and elsewhere. This book is receiving great thought today. It will be recalled that this book was written after Willkie and some associates made a round-the-world trip in a four-engined Consolidated coverted bomber during the latter part of 1942 at the request of President F.D. Roosevelt to give him a close up picture of the world as we were then in World War II. "One World" is in fact a record of that picture and as such is a valuable record as to the picture of that time, but it is also of greater value as a permanent record of some of the advanced world thinking apropo to our theme here a world "Golden Rule". The following is a cross section of Willkie's thinking:

> "When I say that peace must be planned on a world basis, I mean quite literally that it must embrace the earth. Continents and oceans are plainly only parts of a whole, seen, as I have seen them, from the air. England and America are parts. Russia and China, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, Iraq and Iran are also parts. And it is inescapable that there can be no peace for any part of the world unless the foundations of peace are made secure throughout all parts of the world."

> "Many reasons may be assigned for the amazing economic developments of the United States. The abundance of our national resources, the freedom of our political institutions, and the character of our population have all undoubtedly contributed. But in my judgment the greatest factor has been the fact that by the happenstance of good fortune there was created here in America the largest area in the world in which

there were no barriers to the exchange of goods and ideas.

"And I should like to point out to those who are fearful one inescapable fact. In view of the astronomical figures our national debt will assume by the end of this war, and in a world reduced in size by industrial and transportation developments, even our present standard of living in America cannot be maintained unless the exchange of goods flows more freely over the whole world. It is also inescapably true that to raise the standard of living of any man anywhere in the world is to raise the standard of living by some slight degree of every man everywhere in the world."

There can be no doubt about the direction and how we should move in that direction as recorded by Willkie.

Let us now hear from another great world leader who, like Willkie, is no longer living in the flesh but who is very much alive in the wisdom he has passed on to posterity. This man is Mohandas K. Gandhi, the great leader of India.

Gandhi, throughout his writings, cheerfully acknowledges the insights and helps he obtained from Count Leo Tolstoy, the brilliant Russian philosopher; Henry D. Thoreau, our New England philosopher, and nature and human nature lover; the Sermon on the Mount by Jesus, and the Hindu and Buddist scriptures. Gandhi was a blend of the East and the West and knew the philosophies, the religions and the problems of the world.

He taught Democracy of Religion and the "Golden Rule" among all men; hence, he too believed profoundly in the need being stressed here of the two democracies of religion and of men in everyday life ("Golden Rule"), so let's see something of what he said on these two subjects:

Gandhi, unlike Stalin, never attended a seminary. Gandhi, like Jesus, was no systematic theologian - yet his whole life message was based on an intense faith. His message like his life was basically religious. He did not succumb to a persistant effort to convert him to Christianity but he incorporated some of the insights of Christianity into his own religion - a very electric Hinduism, but was critical of some phases of Hinduism.

Gandhi's life was spent in the two Democracies of Religion and of the Golden Rule, and as is well known, was totally against war and instead used passive resistance and fasting in working for his goals. His insistance on Truth permeated his whole existence. He said there is no other God than Truth - that "Truth is God". Let's quote from Gandhi:

"Religions are different roads converging to the same point. What does it matter that we take different roads so long as we reach the same goal? In reality, there are as many religions as there are individuals."

"Religion which takes no account of practical affairs and does not help to solve them is no religion."

"The study of other religions besides one's own will give a grasp of the rock-bottom unity of all religions and afford a glimpse also of the universal and absolute truth which lies beyond the 'dust of creeds and faiths.' Let no one even for a moment entertain the fear that a reverent study of other religions is likely to weaken or shake one's faith in one's own.

After long study and experience, I have come to the conclusion that (1)all religions are true; (2)all religions have some error in them; (3) all religions are slmost as dear to me as my own Hinduism, in as much as all human beings should be as dear to one as one's own close relatives.

"One's own religion is after all a matter between oneself and one's Maker."

"I cannot conceive politics as divorced from religion. Indeed religion should pervade every one of our actions. Here religion does not mean sectarianism. It means a belief in ordered moral government of the universe... This religion transcends Hinduism, Islan, Christianity, etc. It does not supersede them. It harmonizes them and gives them reality.

"Religions are not for separating men from one another, they are meant to bind them. It is a misfortune that today they are so distorted that they have become a potent cause of strife and mutual slaughter."

"Intolerance betrays want of faith in one's cause.

"The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration, seeing that we will never all think alike and we shall see Truth in fragments and from different angles of vision. Conscience is not the same thing for all. Whilst,therefore, it is a good guide for individual conduct, imposition of that conduct upon all will be an insufferable interference with everybody's freedom of conscience.

"If you cannot feel that the other faith is as true as yours, you should feel at least that the men are as true as you."

"Even as a tree has a single trunk, but many branches and leaves, so there is one true and perfect religion, but it becomes many, as it passes through the human medium. The one religion is beyond all speech. Imperfect men put it into such language as they can command, and their words are interpreted by other men equally imperfect. Whose interpretation is to be held to be the right one? Everybody is right from his own standpoint, but it is not

possible that everybody is wrong. Hence the necessity of tolerance, which does not mean indifference to one's own faith, but a more intelligent and purer love for it... True knowledge of religion breaks down the barriers between faith and faith."

"Truth is the exclusive property of no single scripture."

"Do not confuse Jesus' teaching with what passes as modern civilization."

"I see the same God in the Bhagavad Gita as I see in the Bible and the Koran."

"God is not a Power residing in the clouds. God is an unseen Power residing within us and nearer to us than finger-nails to the flesh."

"I have no fear of death. I would regard it with relief and satisfaction. But it is impossible for me to think that that is the end. I have no proof. People have tried to demonstrate that the soul of a dead man finds a new home. I do not think this is capable of proof. But I believe it."

"Good traveks at a snail's pace. Those who want to do good are not selfish, they are not in a hurry, they know that to impregnate people with good requires a long time."

"In every great cause it is not the number of fighters that counts, but it is the quality of which they are made that becomes the deciding factor. The greatest prophets, Zoroaster, Buddha, Jesus, Mohammed - they all stood alone... But they had living faith in themselves and their God, and believing as they did that God was on their side, they never felt lonely."

"Evolution is always experimental. All progress is gained through mistakes and their rectification. No good comes fully fashioned, out of God's hand, but has to be carved out through repeated experiments and repeated failures by ourselves. This is the law of individual growth. The same law controls social and political evolution also. The right to err, which means the freedom to try experiments, is the universal condition of all progress."

"Complete non-violence is complete absence of ill-will against all that lives. It therefore embraces even sub-human life, not excluding noxious insects or beasts. They have not been created to feed our destructive propensities. If we only knew the mind of the Creator, we should find their proper place in His creation. Non-violence is therefore in its active form good-will towards all life."

"Every good movement passes through five states: indifference, ridicule, abuse, repression and respect."

"When I read in the Sermon on the Mount such passages as 'Resist not him that is evil; but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also,' and 'Love your enemies; pray for them that persecute you, that ye may be sons of your Father which is in Heaven,' I was simply overjoyed, and found my own opinion confirmed where I least expected it. The Bhagavad Gita deepened the impression, and Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is Within You gave it a permanent form."

"When Americans come and ask me what service they can render, I tell them: If you dangle your millions before us, you will make beggars of us and demoralize us. But in one thing I do not mind being a beggar. I would beg of you your scientific talent. You can ask your engineers and agricultural experts to place their services at our disposal. They must not come to us as our lords and masters but as voluntary workers."

"I am not yet certain that the democracies will make a better world when they defeat the Fascists. They may become very much like the Fascists themselves."

"Immediately the spirit of exploitation is gone, armaments will be felt as a positive unbearable burden. Real disarmament cannot come unless the nations of the world cease to exploit one another."

"India is not America. The American example (of prohibition) is a hindrance rather than a help to us. In America drinking carries no shame with it. It is the fashion there to drink. It reflects the greatest credit on the determined minority in America that by sheer force of its moral weight it was able to carry through the prohibition measure however short-lived it was. I do not regard that experiment to have been a failure."

"Of text-books, about which we hear so much, I never felt the want...I did not find it at all necessary to load the boys with quantities of books. I have always felt that the true text-book for the pupil is his teacher. I remember very little that my teachers taught me from books, but I have even now a clear recollection of the things they taught me independently of books."

"A curriculum of religious instruction should include a study of the tenets of faith other than one's own. For this purpose, the students should be trained to cultivate the habit of understanding and appreciating the doctrines of various great religions of the world, in a spirit of reverence and broad-minded tolerance. This, if properly done, would help to give them a spiritual assurance and

a better appreciation of their own religion."

"The tendency of the Indian civilization is to elevate the moral being, that of the Western civilization is to propagate immorality. The latter is godless, the former is based on belief in God."

"Western nations are today groaning under the heel of the monster god of materialism. Their moral growth has become stunted. They measure their progress in pounds, shillings, and pence. American wealth has become the standard. She is the envy of other nations. I have heard many of our contrymen say that we will gain American wealth but avoid its methods. I venture to suggest that such an attempt, if it were made, is fore-doomed to failure. We cannot be 'wise, temperate and furious,' in a moment."

"I see and find beauty through Truth. All Truths, not merely true ideas, but truthful faces, truthful pictures truthful songs, are highly beautiful. Whenever men begin to see beauty in Truth, then art will arise... There is...no beauty apart from Truth. On the other hand, Truth may manifest itself in forms which may not be outwardly beautiful at all. Socrates, we are told, was the most truthful man of his time, and yet his features are said to have been the ugliest in Greece. To my mind he was beautiful because all his life was a striving after Truth."

"The missionaries) have to alter their attitude. Today, they tell people there is no salvation for them except through the Bible and through Christianity. It is customary to decry other religions and to offer their own as the only one that can bring deliverance. That attitude should be radically changed. Let them appear before the people as they are, and try to rejoice in seeing Hindus become better Hindus and Mussalmans better Mussalmans. Let them start work at the bottom, let them enter into what is best in their life and offer nothing inconsistent with it. That will make their work far more efficacious, and what they will say and offer to the people will be appreciated without suspicion and hostility...Let them go to the people not as patrons but as one of them, not to oblige them, but to serve them and to work among them.

"Let my missionary friends remember that is was noe but that most Christlike of all Christians, Albert Schweitzer, who gave Christianity a unique interpretation when he himself resolved 'not to preach any more, not to lecture any more,' but to bury himself in Equatorial Africa simply with a view to fulfill somewhat the debt that Europe owes to Africa."

"Christian missions are not beyond reproach. If I had power and could legislate, I should stop all proselytizing. It is the cause of much avoidable conflict between classes and unnecessary heart-burning amongst missionaries. But I should welcome people of any nationality if they came to serve here for the sake of service. In Hindu households the advent of a missionary has meant the disruption of the family, coming in the wake of change of dress, manners, languages, good and drink."

"Proselytization under the cloak of humanitarian work is, to say the least, unhealthy. It is most certainly resented by the people here. Religion after all is a deeply personal matter; it touches the heart. Why should I change my religion because a doctor who professes Christianity as his religion has cured me of some disease or why should the doctor expect or suggest such a change while I am under his influence? Is not medical relief its own reward and satisfaction? Or why should I whilst I am in a missionary educational institution have Christian teaching thrust upon me? In my opinion these practices are not uplifting and give rise to suspicion if not even secret hostility. The methods of conversion must be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Faith is not imparted like secular subjects. It is given through the language of the heart.

"Don't talk about it (Christianity). The rose doesn't have to propagate its perfume. It just gives it forth, and people are drawn to it. Don't talk about it. Live it. And people will come to see the source of your power."

"If I had to face only the Sermon on the Mount and my own interpretation of it, I should not hesitate to say, "Oh yes, I am a Christian." But I know that at the present moment if I said any such thing I would lay myself open to the gravest misinterpretation... Much of that which passes for Christianity is a negation of the Sermon on the Mount."

"My dislike for medicines steadily increased... I believe that man has little need to drug himself. Nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand can be brought round by means of a well-regulated diet, water and earth treatment and similar household remedies. He who runs to the doctor... for every little ailment, and swallows all kinds of vegetable and mineral drugs, not only curtails his life, but, by becoming the slave of his body instead of remaining its master, loses self-control, and ceases to be a man."

"You have seen that Gandhi himself was a philosopher who believed that individuals must be self-controlled, but in view of the circumstances of the world, he acquisced in what you call social reform, prisons, police, etc. He taught us to resist evil by non-violence and added, "If you cannot resist evil by non-violence, cowardice is worse than violence. But resistance to evil is essential. Never submit to evil. The ideal is non-resistance

resistance by non-violent means. But the permissible is resistance by violent means'. He always had made a distinction between what is to be regarded as the ideal and what is to be regarded as the permissible."

These exerpts from Gandhi's writings give, in all his humility, constructive suggestions to help the human race in granting tolerance and Democracy in Religion and in our efforts to live the "Golden Rule", and to achieve world peace.

As has been said, that in the past 2500 years little or no progress has been made by the human race in reaching agreement as to the infinite, but so far as every day earthly living is concerned agreement as to God is not necessary since the problem is one for each individual; so if we can have tolerance as regards to the Infinite we can then all work together toward World Peace by living and working for the Golden Rule between all peoples of this globe.

Jesus said, love God with the heart, soul and mind and this is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it - love thy neighbor as thy self. So Jesus gave the essence of law to love God with all of the power of love without further qualifications - so why should his followers exact more. He further said that the second commandment, love thy neighbor as thy self and was like the first, or of equal importance; hence the importance of loving thy neighbor.

CHAPTER VI

The Challenge

It happens that all philosophers, poets, humanitarians and religious leaders, aside from creeds, rituals and dogma, which they may be expounding, for the last 2500 years have agreed with Jesus, Confucius, etc., as to the first Commandment insofar as and in the manner they accepted the Infinite (God), and all have accepted the essence of the "Golden Rule" without reservation.

However, many of these greatest minds of all time have frankly stated that the Infinite can't be proven and, therefore, must be accepted on faith, so they have devoted the major part of their thinking on living this life in the best way they know and that is by whole-heartedly accepting the "Golden Rule" as the answer to our relations with other human beings on this earth. It has been stated on good authority that one-half of the intelligent people of the modern world belong to this class which is called Humanism. A very good definition of Humanism is that "It is a philosophy of joyous service for the greater good of all humanity in this natural world and according to the methods of reason and democracy".

This definition of Humanism would include many of the intelligent people of all time, the Chineese, India, Ancient Greece, Rome, much of the modern world and many of the Ancient Hebrews and certainly many who profess the various world religions of today.

Humanism certainly includes Confucius, Homer, Socrates, Aristotle, Lucretius, Epitetus, Marcus Aurelius, Francis Bacon, Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Emerson, Lincoln, Schwitzer, Lie, Willkie, Gandhi and Einstein, to mention a very few.

Humanists concentrate and consecrate to the end that human life on this planet may be as good as is possible. Jesus stressed the "Golden Rule", certainly Humanism as being Like Unto Loving God.

So any and all efforts for world peace and for raising the standard of living for a very large part of the earths inhabitants certainly would have the enthusiastic support of the large number of Humanists the world over who think even though they may not speak the same language.

Now we have been considering at some length ways in which life on this earth may be improved and have recorded in some detail what Schweitzer, Lie, Willkie, Gandhi, have suggested and have indicated that all Humanists of the earth are, and will continue to lend a helping hand.

From the very nature of the problem affecting as it does all humanity (One World) it is a problem for nations individually and for nations collectively (United Nations).

Since the U.S.A. is the richest and most powerful nation on the globe, is very desirous of peace and general welfare for its own citizens at least, let's examine the Preamble to its Constitution - "We, the people of the United States of America, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, pr mote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America".

The Monroe Doctrine established some of these aims for the entire Western Hemisphere and the Truman Doctrine of a few years back extended some of these aims to the entire world, pledging help toward Freedom, Democracy and better living. Under the Truman Doctrine the U.S.A. government has gone ahead with financial help to many countries and freedom to Japan, Italy and to West Germany and is of course very active in many other similar matters through the United Nations Assembly.

But as good as all of this is, it is not enough, as was so well expressed recently, and as recorded previously here, by the Secretary General of the U.N., Trygve Lie.

It would appear that individual work at the grass roots level by properly selected and properly trained young and older men and women should be financed and sent to various parts of the world where the standards of living are low, to help those people just as our forefathers and we are helping ourselves. These Standard of Living Missionaries would, of course, be smarter than many of our tourists who do great harm and are resented because of their superior attitude and are tolerated abroad only on account of the money they spend.

These emmisaries would be of the type, if not of the caliber, of Albert Schweitzer in Africa. Some would be trained in governmental affairs, some in Psychology. some in Economics, some in Sciences, some in various branches of Engineering, some in Business, some in various brances of Medicine, some as Nurses, many as teachers including broad training in Comparative Religion but none in Prosalyting and many with other forms of training as needed to help peoples to help themselves.

None but Humanists consecrated to the task of helping a people to raise their standard of living in every way and thus avoid trying to sell the U.S.A. and its institutions and ways of life except by example of service and thus following the methods of Schweitzer

Since (1) health and (2) ways of producing more are prime requisites they would come first in such a program.

It is felt that some of the appropriations by the Congress for aiding Democracy through loans to governments could wisely be used in financing such a program of helping others to help themselves, which for a long range program is the most promising of permanent results.

As it is conceived, such a program would be altruistic and practical for the peoples being helped, but like all well conceived help to humanity the giver reaps a rich reward in realizing that human beings are becoming better neighbors, the Golden Rule being lived, as the U.S.A. assumes its destiny as the world leader.

The knowledge and experiences accruing to our workers would not only enrich their lives but would inevitably enrich the lives of our citizens and government of the U.S.A. as well.

The Democracy and Liberty of the world today is due in a large part to English people over the last 300 or 400 years. It is largely they who kept the torch of Liberty aflame. However, they were not always altruistic as they acquired their Empire, nor were they always altruistic or even fair in many cases toward those coming under their banner. But in justice to the English, the law of force and the jungle is still with the world to some extent today so we must be charitable toward the mistakes of 100 to 500 years back.

Now that the U.S.A. has evolved to the position of the earths greatest power, it behooves us to be charitable with becoming humility as we are looked to more and more for guidance, so let us be sure we don't betray the faith.

It would appear that no better program offers, than to proceed with the humility and the strength of a Socrates, of a Jesus, of a Jefferson, of a Lincoln, of a Schweitzer.

We must go to and help humanity to help itself as the strongest nation and so live as to deserve the goodwill of all men; then and then only will peace be deserved and prevail, and then only can we truthfully say we are fully living the Golden Rule, that we are Christians, that we are Humanitarians.

The rewards of world peace and world prosperity are great, so it is of utmost importance that we in the U.S.A. assume the challenge and bestir ourselves individually and collectively to more thoughtfully, more energetically and more self-sacrificingly accept the greatest challenge to help the greatest number of people to freedom and to a higher standard of living. I believe the challenge will be met at some time and in some way or another.

The above is not to be interpreted that the U.S.A. should be alone in accepting the challenge, but would work through and with the United Nations Organization as is now conceived or as it may be improved as world experience is gained.

There is much work to be done world wide before the Utopia, "The United Nations of the World" can be a reality, but in the meantime let us keep our sights trained on that goal as seemingly possible eventually.

Democracy is a comparatively new thing in the world, and was a very radical thing. Violence, bloodshed, coercion and war, both civil and international, are the old traditional methods of resolving deep-going conflicts of religion, of opinion and inter-

ests. Such methods have been wasteful in terms of human life and economic dislocations beyond all computation. Often they have succeeded only in curing one evil by substituting another.

A true democracy welcomes differences and disagreements and cherishes as a creative force in society minority criticism of existing institutions and prevailing patterns of thought.

The democratic spirit is not dogmatic and recognizes the value of constant challenges to basic assumptions. The crack-pot may turn out to be the trail blazer; the genius usually starts his career by being a dissident minority of one.

It would be lamentably un-historical approach to think that China and Soviet Russia, which have so recently thrown off monarchical tyranny, could establish in a single generation political democracies as highly developed as those of the Anglo-Saxon commonwealths.

American democracy as an independent unit has been evolving for 175 years, and behind that lay more than 500 years of English democratic development starting with the granting of Magna Carta in 1215. So patience and understanding is necessary until they learn from experience and possess elementary literacy.

"Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary", said Reinhold Niebuhr. "Wars are occasioned by the love of money", said Plato 2300 years back.

Without contending that economics constitutes the whole story behind war, we can state that unless and until the different peoples of the world salve their basic economic dilemmas centering around poverty, unemployment, inflation, depression, business monopoly and the use of natural resources, there will be no lasting international peace.

In the twentieth century the idea of a federation of free states became embodied in the League of Nations, which collapsed with the outbreak of World War II, and in the United Nations which was created at the conclusion of World War II.

We (U.S.A.) must do a major share of leading the world to maturity, peace and happiness. There is no one else to furnish this leadership. We are learning by trial and error as we are assuming this the greatest challenge of all time, and who would dare say even as this is being written early in 1953, when the latest effort has just failed (Truce in Korea) that the U.N. and we (U.S.A.) are not succeeding as long as we hold that the aims of world peace and understanding are attainable eventually. A case in point is our President Elect and his Secretary of Defense Elect recently going to Korea to determine the proceedure to follow (World Policy).

After writing this book I have had occasion to read three fair to excellent books apropo to the subject:

1. "Dominations and Powers"by George Santayano
2. "War or Peace" by John Foster Dulles
3. "The Commonwealth of Man" by Frederick L.Schuman

The firsr two authors also see a great problem confronting the world and especially the U.S.A. (The Challenge), but are reasonably optomistic as to the ultimate world results under our leader ship. Both of them also question our present preparedness as to Spiritual, Military and Economic status. In other words, they also question our zeal toward making the "Golden Rule" a reality of our nation as a basis from which to help other nations toward "One World". Sanitayano also stresses that Russia, having a degree of tollerance toward all religious beliefs, and in that way at least, is better prepared than are we to work with the world peoples generally with their many different religious beliefs. Dulles does not disclose how we are to take this formidable hurdle.

Dulles, who took the great office of Secretary of State on Jan. 20,1953, in his splendid book stresses "Our Spiritual Needs" for world leadership and finds we are weak in this respect as measured by our past standards. He said "Here is the final challenge to our churches, to our political organizations, and to our Capitalists - to everyone who fears God or loves his country,"

There are many who will not fully agree with this challenge. Many on the contrary who believe that our people were never more really spiritual than now. Many believe that spirituality is what Jesus said when he told the smart lawyer of his time that "All of the laws and prophets (Old Testament) could be stated in (1) Love thy God, and (2) Love thy Neighbor".

Many feel that there is ample evidences that our people have increasingly Loved God and Man and that is why in the main we have succeeded beyond all comparisons as a nation and is why, in part, we are being called on by a very large part of the world to help lead them also.

Many believe that we cannot help the world generally if we insist on Proselyting and by word and deed depreciate other great religions of the world. It is only by living our religion, by humility and by tolerance for other great religions, that we can be of help to the world, and let them make their own religious decisions just as we insist in making our own religious decisions. In this way we can be of help to the world in loving God and in loving man and progress toward toward freedom and higher standards of living.

Many will doubt not that we can and will reconcile our Spiritual concepts to the end that we will continue to improve and enrich our Spiritual life and that of other nations, for we are as yet new in the knowledge of world leadership.

Santayana holds very broad and openminded views on all phases of life and of the evolution of thought - the following quotation for example:

> "Loyalty to clan or monarch and religious or political faith, however intense or rapturous, have an insecure tenuis in the moral nature of man. He may pile controversal proof or may organize a dogmatic education like the Catholic Church or the Russian State and proclaim inexorable laws, like the Pentatench, the Koran or the Medes and Persians. His own children will whisper incessent heresies, his very soul will trouble him with doubts or with treacherous extensions of orthadoxy, and nothing he can do will prevent the ground from crumbling under his feet, and the world from moving on to some other unexpected convention.
>
> "Therefore, whoever frames political or religious or aesthetic systems ought not to expect to see them long carried out or widely accepted as the authors conceived them."

The present author thoroughly subscribes to the thoughts expressed in the above quotation and is, therefore, fully prepared for the reception; his past, present (this book for instance) and any future uterances; may receive from his readers, friends and relatives. He is prepared in all humility with a high degree of tolerance and with a sense of humor, which he believes will enable him to continue to take the hurdles of life as they come.

Schuman's book is pessamistic and covers all the likely difficulties which we will encounter with Communism and finds us not too well prepared for world leadership. It is only in the last paragraph of his book where a gleam of optimism is recorded. I quote: "Are we free to choose? Undoubtedly, if we cease to cling fearfully to the ways of darkness and raise our eyes to the sunlit heights where we can finally banish savagery and unreason and live, if we will, as men like gods. As to whether we shall choose wisely and in time, each must answer for himself."

Since writing this treatise on "Life, Philosophy, Religion, The Challenge", it has occurred to me to again review Arnold J. Toynbee's monumental writings, some 4,000 pages, entitled "A Study of History". This well-known writer's work is a philosophy of history and as such transcends all past similar writings, as is generally agreed.

In reviewing this great work, from my library, which I have not had occasion to review for some time until now, I am pleased to find that what I have here written is generally in acord with Toynbee's philosophy and therefore not too different from the thoughts of those in the past who have high standing in this field.

However, a few paragraphs about and from Toynbee will be of interest to some; as Toynbee is not easy reading and requires patience.

Arnold J. Toynbee was born in London in 1889 and had a fine education, which, on account of his many kinds of activities, lectures, etc. may be considered as a life time of education and thinking.

He considers that the Western World of about 40 nations, having about one-fourth (600,000,000) of the world's population of about 2.4 billion people, have the highest degree of personal liberty and the highest standard of living of the world.

He concludes that the other 1.8 billion of people either are under Communistic control or are flirting with such control as a means of overpowering the Western World to gain their wealth and that this is the greatest challenge of all time and is what I have chosen to call "The Challenge" in my title for this section of this book.

He, too, is not sure of the outcome of this world challenge by three-fourths of the world to our one-fourth of the world for world leadership and mastery, but like most of our one-fourth of the world is optimistic of our ultimate success.

He, too, believes that under the leadership of the U.S.A. we may be able to either postpone war for a long time or, more probably, learn how to work with Communism and help the Communistic world finally to gain a higher standard of living and of personal freedom, by such means and methods as herein suggested and as may be suggested in the future as we pursue our way toward making the world not only "Safe for Democracy" but also a world of higher and higher standards of living. This indeed is the Challenge" of all time.

Or in poetic form:

"And man the stumbler and finder,
goes on,
man the dreamer of deep dreams,
man the shaper and maker,

man the answerer .....
Man is a long time coming.
Man will yet win."

We have excellent reasons to believe that the challenge is increasingly being understood, is increasingly being accepted as necessary and will be carried to a glorius conclusion and to a "One World in reality", when we are fully dedicated to Love, Truth and Beauty of Life, for all humanity.

CHAPTER VII

The Lemmon and Wallace Families

My father was George Washington Hamilton, born April 27th 1845 one mile North East of Eudora Polk Co. Mo. and died 8/26/1928, two miles West of Morrisville Polk Co. Mo. at the age of 83 from a cerebral hemorrhage (stroke).

My father's father was Wood Hamilton, born 2/1/1816 in Kentucky and died in June 1852 at the age of 36, two miles West of Morrisville, Mo.

My father's mother was Nancy (Robinson) Hamilton, born 5/8/1820, presumably in Kentucky and died 10/19/1870 at the age of 50, two miles West of Morrisville, Mo.

More complete information about the Hamiltons and Robinsons is given under those headings.

My mother was Susan Ann (Lemmon) Hamilton, born 12/10/1847 South of Morrisville, Mo. and died from complications 7/9/1889, two miles West of Morrisville at the young age of 42.

Her maternal great grandfather was William Wallace. He was of Scotch descent but was born in England about 1746 and was a native of England. He came to this country about 1765 and served in the army of the U. S. Colonies in the Revolutionary War of 1775.

He married Mary Rockmeyer, who was born in Paris, France. They probably met and were married in the U.S.A.

My mother's grandfather was David Wallace, son of William Wallace. He was an American soldier in the war of 1812 with England. He was born in the U.S.A. about 1787. His wife's family name was Monn and she was of German, or German and French blood. The German is Der Monn. It is not known whether she was born in France or the U.S.A.

My mother's mother was Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, daughter of David Wallace. She was born in Christian Co. Kentucky in 1811. Hopkinsville is the County Seat and the population was 7000 in 1905. It is about 60 miles West of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

When about eleven years of age her family moved to Henry Co., Tennessee. Paris is the County Seat and the population was 6300 in 1946. It is about 50 miles East of Hayti, Missouri, which is in the South East corner of Missouri.

William Wallace was born in England about 1746 of Scotch descent and married about 1766.

It is not known as to the number of his children or their names except for his son:

David Wallace, born in U.S.A. in 1787
Married about 1806

He had several children but only the following are known:

Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, born 1811, died 1910
Lafayette Wallace, born 1815, died

Nothing further is known of the descendents of David Wallace's family except that of Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon.

The Wallace family was originally of Welsh or Anglo-Norman descent but intermarried with the Scotch, hence William Wallace is described of Scotch descent and perhaps more properly of Anglo-Norman-Scotch descent.

The name literally means Stranger or Wanderer.

The earliest recorded history of the family is 1100-1200, when the family lived in Wales and in Scotland.

The Wallace family was closely related in the early days with the Wood family and some of the families migrated to Lancaster Co. Pennsylvania, about 1724, then down the Shennandoah Valley to Bath Co., Virginia, to White Sulphur West Virginia, to Kentucky and to South West Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri and elsewhere.

The early Wallaces were described as tall, angular, blue eyes, reddish or chestnut hair inclined to curl.

It is of interest to note that not only were the Wallace and the Wood families closely related in the early days in England and Scotland, but the two families again became closely related through my grandmother Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, and her daughters Susan Ann (Lemmon) Hamilton (the present writer's mother), and Emma (Lemmon) Hamilton marrying brothers George W. Hamilton and William Wood Hamilton, their father being Wood Hamilton, his name Wood having come from the closely related Wood family.

Therefore the present writer and many Hamilton relatives are related to Wood family through both the Wallaces and the Hamiltons.

Some of the Wallaces who migrated west to Missouri, about the time my ancestors came to Missouri, went on to Kansas City and elsewhere. My grandmother, Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, often spoke of her relatives in the Kansas City area.

In December, 1952, Mrs. David W. Wallace of Independence, Missouri, mother of Bess (Wallace) Truman, wife of the President, deceased. At that time I corresponded with Bess Truman and she said that her earliest Wallace relative to come to the U.S.A. was Matthew Wallace, who came to Maryland from Scotland in 1689 and one of his sons was named David Wallace for whom her father David W. Wallace was named.

It appears likely that Mrs. Truman's forefathers and ours merged at some time in the past for the record of the Wallaces prior to 1775 is not too clear, for which those of one political party may be sad and the other glad, but, of course, political allegiance has no bearing on the writing of a family history and a mixture of the two is good for the families as well as for the country -- a strong two-party system is our nation's safeguard.

Under the date of December 22nd 1952, I received from Bess (Wallace) Truman, from the White House, the following:

The family of
Mrs. David Willack Wallace
will hold in grateful remembrance
your kind expression of sympathy.

It is desirable to connect the Wallaces west of the Atlantic with those east of the Atlantic, and we hope some one will do the job.

Sir William Wallace (1272-1305) is very likely a part of the family tree of Wallace. He was a Scottish patriot and hero. He drove the English out of Scotland, defeating the English armies sent to suppress his rebellion in 1297, and began a series of organized raids into England. Little, further, is known of his life until 1305, when he was captured and surrendered to the English by Sir John de Menteith, Governor of Dumbarton Castle. After trial at Westminister, he was executed for treason. Some of the Douglas family were his followers. Dumbarton Castle, a fortress, is situated on a rock 240 feet high. The town of Dumbarton, Scotland, is situated 13 miles North West of Glasgow and has a present population of 25,000.

My mother's paternal grandfather was Jacob Lemmon who was born in 1789 and his wife's name was Polly ( ) Lemmon. Her maiden name is not known. She was born about 1790.

The Lemmons are of French descent. The name literally means "The Man" and the French word is "Le Mon". During the ages it has been spelled Lemen, Lemon, Lemmon as well as Le Mon.

The present writer has so far been unable to trace the family beyond his great grandfather Jacob Lemmon and as to whether he and his wife were born in France or the U.S.A., and as to

where they were married is not known.

It is possible that my relatives the Lemmons (earlier Le Mon) were connected in some way with the name of the French City Le Mons which is:

> "Capital of department of Sarthe. Walled by the Romans in the second centyry; chartered in the 11th. Cathedral dates from 1200; St. Julian was its first bishop. It is 77 miles South West of Chartres, on the railway from Paris to Brest. Became a part of occupied France after the German-French Armistice, June 1940. Population (1936) 84,525."

It is greatly to be hoped that the Lemmon family herein recorded will some day be connected by history to their progenitors in France.

Jacob and Polly Lemmon were living in Barron, Co., Kentucky, in the year 1811, when their son and my grandfather, John Smith Lemmon was born. Glasgow is the County Seat of Barron Co. and had a population of 5800 in 1946. It is 30 miles East of Bowling Green Kentucky.

When John Smith Lemmon was eleven years of age, 1822, the family moved to Henry Co., Tennessee.

It was an interesting coincidence that my grandfather, John Smith Lemmon, was born in 1811 in Baron Co., Kentucky, and when he was 11 years of age he, with his family, moved to Henry Co., Tennessee, and that my grandmother, Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, was also born the same year (1811) in Christian Co., Kentucky, and when she was 11 years of age she, with her family, moved to Henry Co., Tennessee, where the families met and the romance soon started.

When they were 18 years of age they were married and by the covered wagon moved to Greene Co., Mo. at a point which now is Springfield, Missouri, and at that time was only an Indian village. A few years later they moved to a point in Polk Co., Mo. which adjoins Greene Co., which is now Morrisville. They later moved to a large tract of ground two miles South West of Morrisville on the Sac River where they, shortly before the Civil War, built the stately "Old Brick" which is greatly loved by all of their descendants.

It was there where my parents courted and were wed.

Nature employs strange means in the romantic meeting and mating of young dreamers as in the case of my grandparents. Are such meetings and matings a coincidence, the law of chance or the result of the forces in action throughout all nature -- our kinship with the infinite?

More about the "Old Brick" later, and now the family of my great grandparents, Jacob and Polly Lemmon.

Jacob and Polly Lemmon were born in 1789 and 1790 and married in 1806. They had 11 children as follows:

(1)	Thomas Lemmon	b. 8/29/1807	d. 4/17/190[illegible]
	Louisa (More) Lemmon	b. 11/10/1805	d.4/5/1883
(2)	John Smith Lemmon	b. 1811	d. about 1880
	Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon	b. 1811	d. 1910
(3)	Isaac Lemmon	b. 4/19/1815	d.4/1/1900
	Sarah Josephine Lemmon	b. 4/9/1822	d.2/8/1891
(4)	Grundy Lemmon	b. 1817	d.1890
	Adeline Lemmon	b. 1825	d.1909
(5)	James Lemmon	b. 1820	d.
	Carrol Lemmon	b. 1823	d.
(6)	Barrett Lemmon	b. 1823	d. 1920
	Lemmon	b. 1825	d. 1910
(7)	Fielding Lemmon	b. 1825	d.
(8)	William Lemmon	b. 1827	d.
(9)	Kelley	b. 1827	d.
	Jane (Lemmon) Kelley	b. 1829	d.
(10)	Dave Ross	b. 1830	d.
	Sally (Lemmon) Ross	b. 1831	d.
(11)	Benjamin Perriman	b. 1832	d.
	Mary (Lemmon) Perriman	b. 1833	d.

In 1910 I became acquainted with Barrett Lemmon who was then 87 years of age and obtained a part of the above information from him. He was a successful farmer and lived about 3 miles South of Morrisville, Missouri.

It appears that Thomas and Louisa Lemmon were married in Tennessee, and after living in South West Missouri for a while, moved to Texas about 1850 and settled on a farm near Fairfield, Freestone Co., Texas.

His younger brothers, Isaac and Grundy, had preceeded him to Texas as will be noted in their history. The three brothers were active in Wars and in settling East Texas.

Era Cannon, a granddaughter of Thomas and Louisa Lemmon, has supplied the information herein about Thomas Lemmon's family; through Era Lemmon, a great granddaughter of Isaac Lemmon (brother of Thomas Lemmon).

There are a considerable number of Thomas and Louisa Lemmon's descendents near Corsicana and Fairfield, Texas, the former being about 75 miles and the latter about 100 miles South and slightly East of Dallas, Texas.

The present writer drove through these towns in 1942 not knowing of the locations of the Lemmons of Texas as he does now.

Thomas Lemmon	Born 8/29/1807 Died 4/17/1902
Louisa More Lemmon	Born 11/10/1805 Died 4/5/1883

Their Children:

(1) Drusilla E. Lemmon	Born 2/19/1824
(2) Mary Jane Lemmon	Born 9/27/1826
(3) Lucinda M. Lemmon	Born 11/30/1831
(4) Albert M. Lemmon	Born 12/13/1833
(5) Louisa Lemmon	Born 2/4/1836
(6) Martha A. Lemmon	Born 5/4/1838
(7) Sarah M. Lemmon	Born 3/31/1841
(8) America Lemmon	Born 3/4/1844
(9) Permelia Lemmon	Born 2/4/1847

Thomas and Louisa Lemmon with their family, except Drusilla who had married in Missouri, came to Texas in 1850 and settled on a farm near Fairfield, Freestone County, Texas. That farm is owned today by Hillary Cannon, a greatgrandson of Thomas and Louisa and the son of Era Massey Cannon and H. J. Cannon.

Children and Spouses of Thomas and Louisa Lemmon and Grandchildre

I.	Drusilla E. Lemmon - D. A. M. Lane - D.	No children
II.	Mary Jane Lemmon - D. William Willis - D.	(1) Ben Willis - D. (2) Felix Willis - D. (3) Abb Willis - D. (4) Frank Willis - D. (5) Leetisha Willis - D. (6) Harriett Willis - D.
III.	Lucinda M. Lemmon - D. Mr. Meador - D.	(1) Tom Meador - D. (2) Billie Meador - D. (3) Janie Meador - D. (4) Louisa Meador - D.

IV.	Albert M. Lemmon - D. Tennessee Baker - D.	(1) Leta Lemmon - D. (2) John Thomas Lemmon (3) Tennessee Lemmon - D.
V.	Louisa Lemmon - D. John Melton - D.	(1) Billie Melton (2) Eugenia Melton
VI.	Martha A. Lemmon - D. Obe Melton - D.	(1) Fannie Melton (2) Nettie Melton (3) Jerry Melton (4) Elle Melton
VII.	Sarah M. Lemmon - D. John Henry Massey D.	(1) Nathaniel Massey - D. (2) Leona Massey (3) Era Massey (4) Melirna Massey
VIII.	America Lemmon - D. Lewis Smith - D.	(1) Lou Ella Smith (2) Ninna Smith (3) Marvin Smith (4) Arthur Smith
IX.	Permelia Lemmon - D. Berry Baker - D.	(1) Charlie Baker (2) Bell Baker.

Before proceeding with further information about John S. and Permelia Lemmon, we will give information available about two of his brothers, Isaac and Grundy Lemmon.

When Grundy Lemmon was 22 years of age he moved from his parents home near Morrisville, Missouri, to Nacogdoches, Texas, about 150 miles South East of Dallas, and lived there two years, then moved to a tract of land, about 10 miles from Jefferson, Texas, about 150 miles East of Dallas, having three springs and built a house and moved into it in 1842. He died there in 1900.

He owned slaves and some of them were buried near the family graveyeard at the nearby Zion Church, at which place many of Isaac's and Grundy's family are buried, including their wives and themselves.

One of the descendents of either Isaac or Grundy, R. Hubert Lemmon, who is a bachelor, lives near the above mentioned Grundy Lemmon homestead with his spinster sister Veda at the present time. R. Hubert Lemmon was Postmaster of Jefferson, Texas, for many years, until he was forced to resign, on account of ill health, and moved to a farm about 10 miles from Jefferson, Texas, Route 2.

James Lemmon, a son of Isaac, also lives near Jefferson, Texas. He has a very fine son named Vestal who lives in Chicago, Illinois, and is Manager of National Association of Independent Insurers of 111 W. Washington Street. James Lemmon has a

granddaughter named Era Lemmon who lives at 1702 W. Houston Street, Marshall, Texas, which is 150 miles East of Dallas, who is the family historian.

Era Lemmon said that Bess (Wallace) Truman was related to us through the Wallace family.

Fred Hume with Louisiana Casualty Insurance Company, State Capital, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is related to Lemmons and has information in regard to the family.

W. Hubert Lemmon has supplied the following in regard to the History of Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Christ, Jefferson, Texas.

Centennial Program
Sunday, August 26, 1951
(1851-1951)

Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Christ
Jefferson, Texas

Welcome Address..... (John's Son) Rev. Hoyett Lemmon

Reading of Church History..... Miss Era Lemmon

11:30 Sermon ..... Rev. E. B. Hamilton

12:00 to 1:00 P. M. ..... Basket Lunch

1:00 P.M. .....Convene With Sonfest

Talks by Former Pastors and Others

Sermon ..... Rev. Lester Morris

Church History

By request of the Christian brethren and sisters in the County of Cass with Parsons C. G. Stephens and I. M. Griffin as advisors, and Willis Whitaker as clerk on July 26, 1851, a committee of nine consisting of Samuel Asher, Obadiah Echols, Isaac Echols, Joseph M. Cocke, Robert P. Cocke, Dorothy Echols, Mary Echols, Martha Cocke and Harriet Coke met in the home of Bro. Whitaker for the purpose of organizing a church.

After religious services an inquiry into the Christian character and standing, their views of Divine Truth, Christian obligations and church order, being found worthy, the committee unanimously adopted articles of faith and a Church Covenant, whereupon they were commended by prayer to Divine protection and blessing and recognized as a regularly organized church distinguished by the

name of Mount Zion Baptist Church of Christ.

I. M. Griffin was chosen pastor.

The following members were the first added to the church:

Wm. Mayberry	E. Echols
Wm. Langston	Lucinda Seago
Mrs. Snow	Malinda Seago
Mrs. Sarah Leow	Lucinda Swinford
Willis Whitaker	Elizabeth Dudley
Nathaniel Carson	Mary J. Dudley
Wm. Swinford	Martha E. Dudley
Simeon Rogers	Adeline Lemmon (Grundy's wife)
A. G. Dudley	Miss Mary Echols
Wm. Thornton	Miss Sarah Wommack
Richard Tanner	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Thornton
F. Grundy Lemmon	Mrs. Mary J. Straus
Wm. Echols	Mrs. Sarah I. Echols
Joseph L. Thornton	Mrs. Lucy A. Thornton
W. G. Middleton	Mrs. Sarah Lemmon (Era's grand-
John Walker	Mrs. Bertha Drew mother and
Silas S. Landrum	Miss Pauline Locket wife of Isaac)
Thomas Walker	Mrs. Coker
I. P. Rand	Mrs. E. Walker
Wm. Pruitt	Mrs. Thompson
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper	Mrs. Texana Thornton
Hetty Willison	Mrs. E. Pruitt
Mrs. Echols	Jim, a slave of Col. John Wilson
Elizabeth Whitaker	Immanuel, a slave of Willis Whitaker

The church building was located on land donated jointly by F. Grundy and Isaac Lemmon. This building was made of split hewn logs with a huge rock chimney for heating and the baptistry, called a pool in those days, was lined with split hewn logs, the work being done by the slaves under the supervision of their masters. This pool, fed by a spring which has never been known to go dry, is still used for baptisms.

The log church was replaced by the present building and the first services held in it on Saturday, October 3 and Sunday October 4, 1885, with large congregations present.

It was formerly heated by wood burning stoves and lighted by kerosene or gasoline lamps, but today has a butane heating system and electric lights.

The cemetery is nearby with an adjoining plot for the slaves.

In September 1876 the church voted to change membership from the Salem Association to the Enon Association as a matter of convenience.

Parson I. M. Griffin served as pastor about two years and was followed by Brother Cardwell who served only a short time, then various pastors whose names are unobtainable, conducted services up until 1865 when the church called Rev. Henry Sheffield who served them some twenty-five or thirty years.

One of the church record books was accidentally destroyed by fire so no exact information was available for the period 1885 to 1905, but in this time Brother Austin, John Shaddix and Tom Landers served as pastors, and it is believed that Brother Landers was licensed and ordained here.

Pastors who served from five to fifteen years are:

Warren P. McGuffin	L. A. Willingham
N. W. Gunn	L. McHan
G. K. Williams	J. N. Cornelius
J. D. Stringer	John Watson

E. B. Hamilton

Pastors of less than five years service are:

L. Corley	Lester Morris
Brother Nesbitt	Brother Redfern
H. Busby	V. M. Pyland
Brother Askley	Timothy Trammel
Davis Fant	Rufus Zachry
T. B. Randolph	John Taylor

Five ministers from the church membership have been licensed and ordained to preach the Gospel. They are:

Billy McIntosh	Y. A. Matthews
Freeman Adams	T. P. Jolly

Hoyett Lemmon

Preaching services have been continuous throughout one hundred years with Sunday school, prayer meeting and training union active a goodly part of those years.

John Taylor
Present Pastor

Russell Belote
Sunday School Superintendent

The following letter is given in full as it is so factual:

Miss Era Lemmon
1702 West Houston
Marshall, Texas

Feb. 19, 1953

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am enclosing the family history you requested and hope I have it somewhat like you need it.

Part of it is as I remember my grandfather, Isaac, telling it and part from what Aunt Ruth told me. She was 97 years old when I came home and assumed the responsibility of caring for her, and her memory was not too good on what I thought were the most important events of early Texas history which certainly was East Texas history and Lemmon history. Why none of grandpa or uncle Grundy's (grandpa called him "Gerundy") children never kept a written record of the early days and their part in it is a puzzle to me. Both men did have a big part in shaping affairs in the early days, and also in the Confederacy.

I wrote to all the older grandchildren who are living but none knew anything to add to what I have. I was 9 years old when grandpa died and I remember quite a few prominent men coming to talk with him. Aunt Ruth lived to be 99 years, 8 months, 9 days old. We discussed the family very frequently so I believe what I have given you is fairly accurate.

I did not know how many generations you wanted so as you see I gave the children of Isaac and Sarah, their husbands or wives, their children and husbands or wives(in two instances do not know the surnames and could not get them), and the names of the great grandchildren, but impossible to give their husbands or wives, but did list the number and sex of their children as far as known to date.

Where two husbands or wives are given I put a "D" if death occurred, if no "D" they were divorced and had married the third party named. Not very many divorces in either family.

It is impossible for me to give you the children's names in Uncle Grundy's family and I get completely lost when I try to name all his grandchildren. His family was predominantly boys while grandpa's was girls, so all these East Texas Lemmons of today, with the exception of three grandsons and two great grandsons are Grundy's. And between the descendents of Isaac and Grundy we are almost related to everybody.

Occupations of the direct descendants cover farmers, mechanics, teachers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, and most other occupations you could name except no big financiers (no bums either), and, of course, they did their bit in War I and II, so far none in the Korean area.

Several want to attend the Springfield reunion. Please advise date of that, also when your completed history is off the press, the price, where obtainable and any other information we may need.

If the enclosed is not what you want, please let me know specifically, and I shall do my best to get the required data.

Sincerely

Era Lemmon

Issac Lemmon born April 19, 1815-Tenn., died April 1, 1900
Sarah Josephine Leeper Lemmon born May 9, 1822-Mo., died February 8, 1891. The above married July 9, 1845-Mo.

Children of Issac and Sarah:

(1) Cordelia J. Lemmon born Tues. Aug. 11, 1846-Mo.

(2) James Pressley Lemmon born Mon. Jan. 24, 1848-Tex.

(3) Ruth Margaret Lemmon born Fri. April 14, 1849-Tex.

(4) Ann Corinne Lemmon born Wed. Oct. 2, 1850-Mo.

(5) Sallie Leeper Lemmon born Tues. May 4, 1852-Tex.

(6) Willis Leeper Lemmon born Thursday, Sept. 20, 1854-Tex.

(7) Nancy C. Emblem Lemmon born Mon. April 14, 1856-Tex.

(8) Ida M. Lemmon born Wed., March 3, 1858-Tex.)
Twins
(9) Charlie Jasper Henry Lemmon born Wed. March 3, 1858-Tex.)

(10) Era Florence Lemmon born Tuesday, May 29, 1861-Tex.

(11) Hollie Pauline Lemmon born Fri. Jan. 29, 1863-Tex. (Died in infancy)

Children were called by the underlined names.

CHILDREN & SPOUSES	GRAND	GREAT GRAND
I. Cordelia Lemmon-D. & Campbell S. Myers-D.	1. Maud Myers-D & H. Ferguson-D	Gordon-Single-D. Roy--------2 Son 2 Daughters Romey-1 Daughter Vance-Single-D. Faye-1 Son 1 Daughter
	2. Howard Myers-D. & Fannie Jones	J. B. Myers Leonard Myers Bernice-2 Sons Eva-Deceased Howard Euline-Deceased
	3. Aubrey Myers-D & Elsie McGuffin	Haskell Myers Alba
	4. Sadie Myers & J. E.Sullivan	Louise Wm.Campbell Sullivan
	5. Alba Myers-D. & Joe McDowell	Myers-D. Mildred-D.-1 Son
II. James Pressley Lemmon-D, Single		
III. Ruth Margaret Lemmon-D. Single		
IV. Ann Corinne Lemmon-D. & Edward W. Fant-D.	No children	
V. Sallie Leeper Lemmon-D. & J.B. Lanier-D.	1. Isaac Vernoid Lanier & Bess Williams	Jas.Elton Robert
	2. Reginald Lanier & Lillie Prator	Imogene Glenell
	3. Annie Lanier & William Boyd	Edwin Jack Lanier Joe Kent Linnie
	4. Sallie Ree Lanier & Joe McDowell	Evelyn-1 Son & 1 daughter
VI. Willis Leeper Lemmon-D. & Mary Elizabeth Rainey-D	1. Era Lemmon-Single	
	2. Lillie Lemmon & B. A. Sturdivant	Ford L.Sturdivant E.H.Sturdivant Geraldine-1 Son 2 Daughters Evelyn-2 Sons

3. Gertrude Lemmon & W. R. Love — No children

4. Lucille Lemmon & John S.Weimer
- Ruth
- Ouida
- Wynelle-1 Son 1 Daughter
- Euna May-1 Son 1 Daughter

5. Mannie LeeperLemmon & John H. Cox-D. & James N.Yarbrough
- JohnW.Cox 1 Daughter
- No children

6. Annie Willis Lemmon & Wm.K. Gibbs
- Mary Carolyn 1 Daughter

7. Joe Bailey Lemmon-D & Nettie M.Stone
- Bill Winston
- Joe Bailey,J.
- Annette

VII. Nancy C.Emblem Lemmon-D. & William Harris-D.

1. Michael Harris-Single

2. Oscar Harris-D. & Wife's name not known
- 2 Sons and 1Daughter

3. Maud Harris & F. S. Rucker
- Harris Rucker 2 Sons
- Alys

4. Jennie Lee Harris & Emanuel Tippit
- Jack Tippit
- Edna Joy

VIII. Ida M.Lemmon-D. & W.H.Harris-D.

1. Lena Harris & Sam Whitworth-D.
- B.F.Whitworth 1 Son

2. Eula Harris-D. & Roy P. Fant
- Frank K. Fant 2 Daughters 1 Son
- Harris Fant-D. Single
- Annie
- Wilna- 1 Son 2 Daughters
- Sarah Gray-1 Sc 3 Daughters
- Wanda Lee

3. W. Bedford Harris-D. & Mary Williams-D. & Vivian Simmons
- W.B.Harris
- Norma Jean 1 Daughter
- Willa Dean
- James Simmon

4. (Sadine Harris (Marvin D.
&(T.G.Williams,Sr.(Josephine
(Wynelle
(T.G.Jr.,
1 Daughter

5. (Bobbie Harris-D.(No children
&(Karl Kluge-D. (

6. (Hattie Harris-D.(Reeves-D.
&(Dr.O.R.Taylor (Kathryn
1 Daughter

7. (Fred Harris (W.H.Harris,2nd
&(Addie Krey Kendall) 3 children
(Ralph Harris-D
no children
(Azelle
no children
Carl
no children

8. (Charles CulbersonHarris (Charles
&(Teresa Barker-D. (Jane
1 Daught

9. (Estelle Harris-D. (Margaret Van
&(D. Willman 1 Daughter

10. (Lorena Harris (W. L. Jr.
&(W. L. Moore Sr.

IX. (Charlie J.H. Lemmon-D. 1. (Prudie Nevasa (Elmer L. Jr,
&(Louvenia Shelton-D. &(Elmer L.Lincoln 2 Sons
(Lucile-2 Sons
1 Daughter

2. (Ruth Annie Lemmon (No children
&(Wm. Braunich

3. (Gay Shelton Lemmon(Alma Louise
&(Effie Holley 1 Daughter
(
4. (Ralph Lemmon (Maxine
&(Tommye McAdoo Smith (No children

5. (Jewel Lemmon (Faye Katherine
&(Marion Whatley-D. 2 Sons

6. (Isaac Lemmon-Single

X. (Era F. Lemmon-D.
&(W.H.Harwell-D.

1. (Wayland Lemmon Harwell
&(Cerisse Curtis
(Evelyn
1 Daughter
(Katherine
1 Son

2. (Ruie Harwell
&(Clark Clements
&(C.E.Ratliff(no children)
(Azelle Clement
2 sons 1 daugh
(Wilma Clements
(Harwell Clemen

3. (Clair Harwell
&(James Skelton-D.
&(Richard Abbott
(No children
(Richard Harwell Abbott

4. (Era Harwell
&(Dr. W. A. Moreland
(No children

5. (Fannie Faye Harwell
&(Tom Croft
&(Matt MacFarland
(No Children

6. (Carlos Harwell-D.
&(Daisy Oakley
(George Harwell.

LEMMON HISTORY

by
Miss Era Lemmon of
1702 W. Houston Avenue
Marshall, Texas

"When Isaac Lemmon was 19 years old his father sent him to Missouri to learn all he could about the settlement of Texas under the terms granted to Moses and Stephen F. Austin. At that time Mexico had decided to discontinue the Empresario system of settlement in Texas so he returned to his home in Tennessee."

"In the latter part of 1835 or early in 1836, when trouble began between the Texas colonists and Mexico, Isaac and Grundy Lemmon (and perhaps Thomas) came to Texas to help Sam Houston who had collected a band of adventure and freedom minded men from Tennessee and adjoining states who wanted to free Texas from Mexico."

"At the time of the fall of the Alamo, Gen. Houston had sent Isaac on a mule to try to get recruits from all settlements North and East around Nacogdoches. Aunt Ruth supposed that he and the men who volunteered joined Houston and fought until Indep dence was won April 21, 1836. She knew that he knew Gen. Houston James Bowie and David Crockett personally -- likely before they ever came to Texas."

"During the early days of the Republic Isaac and Grundy helped fight Indians in and around Nacogdoches. I know the two brothers were still here when Pres. Lamar's administration ended in 1841 and Pres. Houston began his second term. He was a friend to the Indians and had the warfare against them discontinued."

"Isaac and Grundy returned to Tennessee or Missouri some time around this date and both married in or near Springfield. Isaac and Miss Sarah Josephine Leeper married July 9, 1845, and Grundy married Miss Adeline Asher about that time. Then in the latter part of 1846 or early 1847 both brothers accompanied by the parents of Adeline, Mr. & Mrs. Sam Asher, returned to Texas and settled near Nacogdoches where they lived only a year or two then moved to Cass County where they bought adjoining tracts of land, 9 acres of which they deeded for church, cemetery, and school purposes in 1851, and the church celebrated its centennial Aug. 26, 1951."

"Both brothers were farmers and slave owners and horse raisers and traders. The farms today belong to their grand children or great grandchildren."

"Grundy and Isaac were given a grant of land near Nacogdoches in 1854 for their services as Indian fighters during the days of the Republic. They sold this land later."

"During the Civil War Grundy served as Captain in the Confederacy. Isaac was asked to stay home and see that the slaves behaved properly and to keep the soldiers informed of any bushwhacker fighting and so forth."

"Isaac and Sarah had eleven children, 3 boys and 8 girls, one girl dying in infancy. One son and one daughter never married. The other two sons and six daughters married and had 43 children, 32 living to date. Three of that number are not married, and of that number only four have no children. There are only two male great grandchildren of Isaac. They are the sons of Joe Bailey Lemmon, Sr. who was the only son of Willis Leeper Lemmon."

"Grundy and Adeline had 6 sons and 2 daughters, one of them dying very young. The other married and had 5 daughters. The five sons married, only two had one child each, the others had six or seven each, more boys than girls."

"I can't give you the correct names or figures on Uncle Grundy's family."

"R. H. Lemmon, R. 2, Jefferson, Texas, Grundy's grandson, should be able to furnish this information."

F. Grundy and Adeline Lemmon had the following children:

(1) J. M. Lemmon, Sr. b. 1846 d.
Vivian A. (Duncan) Lemmon b. 1849 d.

(2) William D. Larnier b. 1846 d.
Pauline (Lemmon) Larnier b. 1848 d.

(3) Thomas Lemmon b. 1850 d.
_____ _____ Lemmon b. 1852 d.
(Thomas had deceased and had no children)

(4) Samuel J. Lemmon b. 1853 d.
Bell (Thompson) Lemmon b. 1855 d.

(5), (6) & (7)
One daughter died real young. One Son died in the Civil War. There is no further information about these children (5), (6) or (7).

(8) R. S. Lemmon b. 1860 d.
Mattie (Simmons) Lemmon b. 1862 d.

R. S. and Mattie had one daughter who is married and has one daughter.

J. M. and Vivian Lemmon had the following children:

(1)	Albert S. Lemmon	b. 1870	d.
	Fannie (Erambert) Lemmon	b. 1872	d. (yes)
(2)	John F. Lemmon	b. 1873	d.
	Mollie (League) Lemmon	b. 1878	d.
(3)	Henry Lemmon -- Died young	b. 1875	d. (yes)
(4)	J. M. Lemmon, Jr.	b. 1877	d. (?)
	Bertha (Cromer) Lemmon	b. 1878	d. (?)
(5)	P. H. Lemmon	b. 1879	d. (?)
	Ellen (Howard) Lemmon	b. 1881	d. (?)
(6)	Henry Copeland	b. 18	d. (?)
	Dottie L. (Lemmon) Copeland	b. 1881	d. (?)
(7)	Isaac R. Lemmon	b. 1883	d. (?)
	Minnie (Carter) Lemmon	b. 1885	d. (?)
(8)	Richard Hubbard Lemmon (Unmarried)	b. 1885	d.
(9)	Horace V. Lemmon (Unmarried)	b. 1887	d. (?)
(10)	Veda I. Lemmon (Unmarried)	b. 1890	d.

(1) Albert S. Lemmon is still living at the age of 83, but his wife Fannie has deceased. They had four sons and four daughters. Three of the sons are deceased and one daughter is deceased. All of the eight children were married and had children except one of the sons.

(2) John F. Lemmon and Mollie are both living, he at the age of 80 years abd she at the age of about 75. They had 12 childre 9 sons and 3 daughters. Two sons and one daughter died real young. All of the others are living and are married and have children.

(4) J. M, and Bertha Lemmon had one son Vestal who has two children and a married daughter who has no children.

(5) P. H. and Ellen Lemmon had four daughters, three of whom are married and have children.

(6) Henry and Dottie Copeland had one son who died young and one daughter, Dale Copeland, who died 5/12/1940.

(7) Isaac and Minnie Lemmon had four sons and five daughters. Two of the sons deceased early and the other two sons are unmarried. Four of the daughters are married and have children.

(8) Richard Hubbard Lemmon is unmarried and lives at Route 12, Jefferson, Texas. He is a well-to-do farmer and highly respected. I am grateful to him for supplying all of this information about Grundy and Vivian Lemmon's descendants.

(2) Grundy's second child, William, and Pauline (Lemmon) Larnier had five daughters. All were married and had children. Two of the daughters are deceased. All five were born and reared in Cass Co., Texas.

(4) Grundy's fourth child, Samuel, and Bell Lemmon had two sons and six daughters. Both sons are married and have large families. Two daughters died in infancy and one in childhood. The other three girls are married and have children.

Grundy and Adeline Lemmon, in addition to the above, have a number of younger descendants, some of whom live in Caso Co., Texas and others in other states such as Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Michigan. The names of these younger descendants are not available at this time.

Richard Hubbard Lemmon has given the following information about F. Grundy and Adeline Lemmon and family:

"I relate from memory of what my father told me and from other sources. My information is that Isaac and Grundy were born in Kentucky, their parents later moving westward, stopping for a time in Tennessee and on into Missouri. My father, James Madison, was born in Missouri, his parents moved to Texas when my father was only 18 months old."

"Isaac and Grundy came first to Texas in perhaps the early 1830's. I was told in that early time they were engaged in buying and selling mules and horses between Missouri and Texas. It seems that after a trip or two between Missouri and Texas, they settled for a short time in or around Nacogdoches. While in that area they both took part in the Mexican and Indian Wars. F. Grundy received a wound in one leg at the hands of the Indians Concerning the activities of Isaac and Grundy during the wars of that time -- that is between around 1835 until their return to Missouri in about 1841 -- I will refer you to the information sent you by cousin Miss Era Lemmon of Marshall, Texas. As Era has told you, in 1846 or 1847, both Isaac and Grundy, having married, returned to Texas and then settled near Jefferson -- in Cass County -- where they and many of their off-spring have lived continuously ever since."

"Grundy, bought considerable acreage of land in the part of Cass County in which he settled -- was a slave owner, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser. He and his brother Isaac deeded 8-3/4 acres of land jointly for the purpose of the church, school and cemetery uses. Mt. Zion Baptist Church was built on this land, and the church celebrated its 100th anniversary in the summer of 1951. Grundy and his wife Adeline were Charter members of the Mt. Zion Church. Grundy entered the Army of the Confederacy early in the war between the states and served as a Captain during the period of the war. Two of his sons, J. M. Lemmon Sr. (my father) and William served as privates. William died in service."

"Grundy was considered as always out front in church and civic affairs -- a leader in the community, whose advice and council was often called for from the people in the area in which he lived."

"He married Miss Adeline Asher before leaving Missouri, and had started raising a family before coming to Texas".

Before leaving this history of the Lemmons and Jefferson, Texas, the following most interesting information about the early history of Jefferson was sent to me by Bennie (Lemmon) Huff, daughter of Dr. Jefferson Lemmon:

Jefferson, Texas, was established in 1836 and was an early steamboat metropolis, one-time gateway to Texas and second in importance only to Galveston, and had a polulation in 1870 of 38,00 people. Stern wheel steamboats from the great rivers of the U.S.A. came there in numbers to bring supplies and to export large quantities of cotton, hides, wood, pelts, cattle, sheep and lumber. It was a very important center for supplies for the Confederate Army. The boats had access to Jefferson by the Gulf of Mexico and rivers.

(5) James and Carol Lemmon apparently had several children but only one is known to the writer and that is:

Jake Lemmon	b.1864	d.1924
Martha (Watson) Lemmon	b.1862	d.1899

As is covered later under the John Watson family, Martha Watson was his daughter.

(2) John Smith Lemmon and Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, my grandparents, moved with their respective parents from different counties in Kentucky, where they were born about 90 miles apart, to Henry Co., Tennessee, in the same year and to the same area, when they were both eleven years of age. The Wallaces moved by covered wagon 75 miles and the Lemmons by covered wagon 150 miles.

John Smith Lemmon and Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon were married in Henry Co., Tennessee, in 1828, when they both were 17 years of age.

Fate has always done strange things to bring young romantic boys and girls together for mating.

The writer does not know whether Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon's parents, David Wallace and wife, came to Missouri, but it is likely they did since she, at the age of 18, and her young brother came to Missouri.

John Smith Lemmon's parents, Jacob and Polly Lemmon, did come to Missouri and raised a large family.

John Smith and Permelia Lemmon had an unusual amount of ability and energy.

Fairly early in their married life, with their rapidly increasing family, they moved to a large tract of fertile land on the Sac River about three miles South West of Morrisville, Missouri. They acquired many slaves and proceeded to set up a large plantation consisting of a dam and water power on the Sac River where they made flour, corn meal and sawed lumber. They also had a blacksmith shop and a general store and finally a large brick mansion where most of the girls were married, including my mother, Susan Ann (Lemmon) Hamilton.

From this splendid plantation there emerged an excellent large family of boys and girls, including three outstanding physicians, William, James and Jefferson, the present writer having the honor of having been named for one of them, James.

Since the Wallaces, Lemmons, Hamiltons, and Robisons were all earlier settlers of Southwestern Missouri, from about 1820 to 1850, the following gives a sketch of the times, and history.

While my forefathers were the oldest white people settlers of Southwest Missouri, it had long been inhabited by the Osage and Delaware Indian tribes.

The Ozark mountains of that area are the oldest (although this is disputed) mountains in the U.S.A. and the history is replete with the story of the Flora (plant life) and the Fauna (animal life) of the region but time only permits of a brief reference here of one of the most picturesque studies imaginable.

Our forefathers were wise in selecting such splendid, beautiful, well-watered and fertile area to make their homes and we of later generations should pause with deep reverence to them for the back-breaking labor of getting the fertile land in shape to provide for endless generations of our descendants.

Their native Polk Co. was organized in 12/15/1835. Bolivar was selected as the County Seat on 3/20/1835. The South West Baptist College was started with twelve rooms in 1879. Morrisville College (a South Methodist School) was chartered in 1872. Many of our relatives have attended one or both schools, the writer having attended both schools.

The name Ozark for the mountains came from a French explorer who named a tribe of Indians "Aux Arcs", meaning with bows. These mountains were later called Ozark which is a corruption of these words, "Aux Arcs".

At the time our forefathers came to South West Missouri, buffalo, deer, bear, etc., roamed the area and honey trees bearing 100 to 150 lbs. of honey were numerous.

The first grist mill in Polk Co. was built in 1835 on the Sac River near Hickory Grove (about three miles south of Morrisville), and the county was organized in the same year and Bolivar was laid out.

The writer's grandfather. John Smith Lemmon, built the first saw mill in Polk Co. on the Sac River in 1835 at the "Old Brick", my mother's home, three miles Southwest of Morrisville, Missouri.

The first sermon in Polk Co. was by Reverend W. Slaven at the residence of Aaron Ruyle in 1832.

The Bolivar Courier, started in 1860, was the first newspaper in Polk Co. At that time the best cows sold for six dollars each. The youths were referred to as "dashing young blades" and the ladies, whether dressed in "Amplitude of Hooped Elegence or in the unjeweled rustic garb, had beauty of form, charm

There were no churches and no jails and, according to the Courrier, no need for either.

The Bolivar Free Press (Republican) was organized in 1868 and the Bolivar Herald (Democrat) was organized in 1871.

The average elevation of Polk Co. is 1050 feet and the climate is delightful and invigorating, and has excellent water, many springs and creeks and rivers.

Looney township, in which Morrisville is located, was the first to be settled, the Wallaces and the Lemmons taking an active part.

Jackson township was settled almost as soon as Looney by the Hamilton and Wood families and others.

My uncle, Dr. Jefferson Lemmon, along with his older brother, Dr. William Lemmon, were very successful physicians and leading citizens and also early developers of Polk Co. Dr. Jefferson Lemmon was the first President of the Polk Co. Medical Society, and Dr. William Lemmon was State Representative 1872 to 1874.

T. H. B. Dunnegan was Sheriff of the Co., 1868 to 1872. He was a fellow soldier of the writer's father and was successful as a banker.

A good short history of the County was prepared by A. C. Lemmon for the Centennial Celebration on the fourth of July, 1876 and was published in the Bolivar Herald of 7/22/1937. The Editor said A. C. Lemmon was one of the brainest men the county ever produced.

The present writer remembers many very pleasant days spent with his maternal grandmother, Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon. In her late years she divided her time with her son's and daughter's families. Most of the time, prior to my mother's death, she spent with my mother and her family. My mother's death was on July 9, 1889 when she was 42 years of age, when I was 5½ years of age and when grandmother was 78 years of age. My grandmother was particularly fond of me and I of her as we seemed to instinctively understand, appreciate and admire each other. The earlier incidents I can remember were being with my mother and my grandmother during the period when I was 4 to 5½ years of age, and they both have greatly affected me even to this day, which is additional proof that our lives are largely shaped while we are still of a very tender age.

For the last few years of her life grandmother made her home with her grandson, Joseph Lemmon (son of her oldest son William) and during that period I was in college and in early married and business life and considerable distance away from Grandma, as we affectionately called her. Nevertheless I made a special effort to spend some time with her almost each of these few years.

On each of these occasions she remembered and related incidents when we were together and even though I was 4 to 8 years of age, I also remembered most of the incidents and laughed heartily with her. A particular favorite was about her eye glasses which she continually misplaced, and when she did not misplace the glasses, I misplaced them for her, for I greatly enjoyed wearing her glasses, sometimes much to her discomfort. On one occasion she was particularly displeased as I had used the glasses and had forgotten where I had placed them. Grandma scolded me by saying "Jimmy, I don't know where in this world I can keep my glasses so that you can't find them", and I replied very seriously and thoughtfully, "Grand Ma place them on top of the clock for I can't get them there". Neither could Grand Ma get to the top of the clock as it was a tall mantel Seth-Thomas pendulum clock on a high fireplace mantel, so that the top of the clock was almost 12 feet from the floor, the prevailing ceiling height then being 10 to 12 feet. This clock is now in the possession of my oldest brother's family, Walter V. Hamilton, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Grandma had an unusually good sense of humor which seldom, if ever, forsook her even to her last days.

I spent a day with her only a few months before she passed on in 1910 at the ripe old age of 99 years, and her mind was quite clear and active, especially about all events of her life and up to the last several years.

Her doctor, who saw her occasionally for the last 11 years of her life, was a cousin of mine on my father's side of the family and was therefore confidential with me, said "there was nothing basically wrong with her and that her organs were just slowly wearing out and slowing down."

What a wonderful, courageous, good and efficient woman she was, and I am most proud to have selected her as a grandmother and her especially good daughter as a mother, for it now is seriously and commonly said that if one wishes to enjoy a good and healthy life they should select the right parents and grandparents, so my own many shortcomings must be borne alone by myself, for my other progenitors also were, insofar as I have been able to learn, also good people and led constructive lives.

My grandmother was a Baptist as were most of my ancestors.

Before proceeding to other members of the family tree, I would like to say something more about my grandmother's family.

One of her brothers was a bachelor and of retiring disposition in contrast to the effervescent life of their sister and my grandmother Permelia. As to whether all or only a part of

David Wallace's children migrated to Missouri, I don't recall. It is unfortunate that I did not make copious notes of the many, many most interesting things that my grandmother told me about her family (things and events), but in our youth we are unmindful of the importance of recording such facts and I feel sure no other member of the family has made or left such records.

My grandmother Permelia was exceedingly proud of the service rendered to the country by her family in the various wars -- her grandfather William Wallace in the Revolutionary War, her father David Wallace in the War of 1812 with England and with sons and sons-in law in the Civil War of 1861-5, and to bring the war service record to date, several of the family served in the Spanish-American War, in World War I and in World War II. As I write this the Korean War is in progress and World War III is a possibility, into which wars my own grandsons, along with a host of cousins, will likely see service, although we all hope most fervently that we may be spared the ordeal of a long war in an Atomic Age. It is estimated that for World War II the cost to the U.S.A. with the aid to veterans will, by the year 1972, be of the order of 700 billions of dollars, not to mention the staggering loss of lives and human wreckage.

Who, therefore, could estimate the staggering losses which Atomic World War III would entail.

This leads us to the obvious observation, has not man too long evaded the responsibility of putting forth sufficient thought and effort to determine how to get along with all peoples of this Globe which is so rapidly shrinking in size with modern contrivances of man to date and to come. Will not man's stupidit today and in the past, in his feeble efforts, be the shameful regrets of man of the not too distant future who will cut through the present day idiotic fog and clear the way for a real world brotherhood of man which many now profess but which few follow. In Chapter II -- "Life and Religion" -- this subject is more fully discussed.

Wars originate largely from economic causes and from man's stupidity. The havenots want what the haves have. Can't the haves find a way of helping the havenots without all becoming poorer in the process, which seems to be the only solution (Socialism) offered so far and which, of course, is no solution at all. Well, enough of this problem for the present so let us proceed with the main theme of family tree.

CHAPTER VIII

The Lemmon and Wallace Families -- Continued

John Smith and Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, had the following children:

(1)	William Lemmon	b. 12/15/1831	d. 3/20/190
	Elizabeth (Baldwin) Lemmon	b. 9/1/1836	d. 12/6/190
	(Married 6/1/1854)		
(2)	James Lemmon	b. 1833	d. 1882
	Carrol (Jennings) Lemmon	b. 1834	d. 1915
	(Both are burried at Truxton,Mo.)		
(3)	Terresa Jamandy (Lemmon) Denton 1st	b. 1835	d. 1870
	Dallas Denton	b. 1833	d. 1905
	Jane (Ross) Denton 2nd.	b. 1845	d. 1900
(4)	Halbert Bond	b. 1835	d. 1885
	Corena (Lemmon) Bond	b. 1838	d. 1890
(5)	Smith Woodard	b. 1840	d. 1880
	Alzana (Lemmon) Woodard	b. 1842	d. 1910
(6)	Henry Tuck-1st*	b. 1833	d. 1862
	John Watson-2nd.	b. 1834	d. 1913
	Mary (Lemmon) Tuck-Watson	b. 1843	d. 1910
(7)	Jefferson Lemmon	b. 12/24/1846	d. 12/24/18
	Mary Marcelle(Anderson)Lemmon	b. 1848	d. 1/20/191
(8)	George Washington Hamilton	b. 4/27/1845	d. 8/6/1928
	Susan Ann (Lemmon)Hamilton-1st	b. 12/10/1847	d. 7/9/1889
	(Married 1/15/1871)		
	Martha A. (McKnight)Hamilton-2nd.	b. 6/21/1858	d. 1/10/193
(9)	T. H. Benton Lemmon	b. 9/19/1849	d. 1936
	Sarah Elizabeth(Treadway)Lemmon-1st	b. 9/24/1855	d. 1887
	Carrie (Lemon)Lemmon-2nd	b. 1865	d. 1900
	Lillie (Ray) Lemmon-3rd	b. 1875	d.
(10)	Samuel Houston Giffon	b. 9/10/1848	d. 4/7/1909
	Florence (Lemmon) Giffon	b. 6/19/1853	d. 7/25/193
(11)	William Wood Hamilton	b. 2/20/1850	d. 9/29/193
	Emma (Lemmon) Hamilton	b. 9/9/1855	d. 1/10/192

*(6) Henry Tuck lost his life in battle in the Civil War. Henry and Mary Tuck were married in 1853 and had the following children:

(1)	Ely Hutchions	b. 1852	d. 1950
	Permelia (Tuck) Hutchions	b. 1854	d. 1932
(2)	Phillip Miller	b. 1855	d. 1941
	Arlena (Tuck) Miller	b. 1857	d. 1946

(3)	Smith Hinkle	b. 1855	d. 1937
	Marinda (Tuck) Hinkle**	b. 1858	d.
(4)	William Miller	b. 1854	d. 1945
	Minnie Arabel (Tuck)Miller	b. 1860	d. 1947

** The writer visited Marinda (Tuck) Hinkle in September, 1952. She is 98 years of age and is physically and mentally in fine condition for her age. I received a great deal of family information from her. She lives at Walnut Grove, Missouri, with a relative.

(1) William Lemmon was born at Springfield, Mo., 1831 and was a physician and farmer, and was very successful at both. He earl decided to be a physician and (read medicine) with Dr. Farmer, one of the first, if not the first, physician in Polk Co., Missouri.

It was the practice in those days that a young man wanting to become a physician would spend much time in a physician's office reading medical books and literature and make calls with the doctor on his patients. Generally the young doctor to be would have only an eighth grade education or less, and rarely had a year or so at a church college.

After spending a year or so with the doctor, the young man then went to a medical college, in Missouri, to St. Louis where there were two or three, even as far back as 1850, and there spend a few months of study. Quite often after a few months in the medical college he would return home and start practicing medicine, to make enough money to return to school and get his degree of M.D. requiring about two years total of school work.

The above is the procedure William Lemmon followed, and became one of the best and most prosperous doctors in South West Missouri. He inherited considerable ground from his father and as he prospered as a doctor he acquired more ground. He had a large family and his sons, with some hired help, did the farming under the doctor's supervision.

He lived on his farm about five miles South West of Morrisville and about two miles from the "Old Brick" where his parents and younger brothers and sisters lived.

He and his wife quite frequently visited my father and mother and I greatly enjoyed their visits. He was the first man I knew who had a degree from college and as I hoped to go to college even at a very young age, I benefitted from his wise counsel, and he greatly encouraged me. He hoped I would be a doctor like himself. Throughout my earlier life I received a great deal of attention and encouragement from my mother's brothers and their older children as they all said I not only resembled the Lemmons greatly but also had their personal and mental characteristics.

Three of my mother's brothers were physicians and all not only unusually good ones but took great interest in public life, etc., and I have always appreciated and admired them very much.

I am sure they helped me very considerably by precept and by example.

William Lemmon had a large and good private library and used it. He was always improving his knowledge and keeping up with progress. Betty Lemmon grew up near Pleasant Hope, Missouri, and the Effersons, Utleys and Harrilsons of that area were related to her.

(1) William and Betty Lemmon had the following children:

(1)	John Smith Lemmon	b. 1857	d. 5/13/1936
	Lela (Rhyness) Lemmon	b. 1861	d:
(2)	Eagleton Arguyle Appleby	b. 3/13/1852	d. 7/9/1945
	Mary Ellen (Lemmon)Appleby	b. 4/1/1860	d. 4/21/1939
	(Married 9/7/1882)		
(3)	Thomas Benton Lemmon	b. 1862	d. 1930
	Bennie (Chittum)Lemmon	b. 1862	d.
(4)	William Lemmon, Jr.	b. 1863	d. 1883
(5)	James Howard Lemmon	b. 11/25/1864	d. 3/21/1932
	Della May (Blystone)Lemmon	b. 10/14/1868	d. 9/30/1943
	(Married 2/10/1889 at Wishart, Mo.)		
(6)	Joseph W. Lemmon	b. 7/21/1869	d. 5/4/1947
	Lewellen (Rummell)Lemmon	b. 10/6/1874	d.
	(Address-Route 2, Walnut Grove,Mo.)		
(7)	Mack C. Lemmon	b. 6/20/1875	d.
	Gertrude (Dotson)Lemmon-1st	b. 11/22/1873	d. 6/13/1907
	Cora May (Thurman) Lemmon-2nd	b. 1884	d.
(8)	Charley B.(Dode) Lemmon	b. 3/14/1877	d. 10/1/1918
	Dolly (Chittum)Lemmon-1st	b. 10/16/1878	d. 3/10/1908
	(Married in 1904)		
	Laura(Miller) Lemmon-2nd	b. 1885	d.
	(Married Laura in 1913.		
	Laura lives at Walnut Grove,Mo.		

Smith and Lela Lemmon had the following children:

(1)	Guy Lemmon	b. 11/30/1882	d,
	Finnie Elizabeth(Simpson)Lemmon	b. 7/28/1889	d. 12/24/1933
	(Guy lives at Branford, Florida)		
(2)	James Laurence Nickel	b. 11/23/1883	d. 9/18/1947
	Mabel (Lemmon) Nickel	b. 4/13/1885	d.

I visited Guy Lemmon in 1951 at his large farm, at Branford, Florida, on the Suwannee River. He has several sons and daughters in Florida.

Guy and I attended school together at Oakville School which was located 2½ miles west of Morrisville, Mo., so it was a great pleasure to visit him as I had not seen him for about 55 years.

May Nickel lives at Exeter, California, and her mother Lillie lives with her. May has several children.

Guy and Finnie Elizabeth Lemmon were married in Dallas, Texas 6/2/1909 and they had the following children:

(1) William Glen Lemmon b. 6/4/1910 d.
Mable (Bailey) Lemmon b. 1917 d.
Branford, Florida

(2) Sidney Hall b. 1909 d.
Norah Mae (Lemmon) Hall b. 5/3/1912 d.
Branford, Florida

(3) Edward Aderholt b. 1912 d.
Cora (Lemmon) Aderholt b. 2/7/1914 d.
1536 Walnet St., Jacksonville, Florida

(4) Faye Lemmon b. 9/7/1916 d. 5/12/1929

(5) Laurence Laursen b. 1910 d.
Margarette (Lemmon) Laursen b. 7/8/1918 d.
608 Wood St., Dunedin, Florida

(6) Jimmy C. Lemmon b. 6/25/1920 d.
Edna(Herley) Lemmon b. 1922 d.
6718 Blakham Ave., Jacksonville, Florida

(7) Robert Gardner b. 1920 d.
Betty Ann (Lemmon) Gardner b. 10/4/1922 d.
342 48th Street, Jacksonville, Florida

(8) L. J. Chesson, Jr. b. 1927 d.
Juanita (Lemmon) Chesson b. 11/7/1928 d.
15 Broadway, Dunedin, Florida.
They have no children

William and Mable Lemmon have the following children:

(1) Joe Ann Lemmon b. 7/29/1951 d.
(2) Johnnie Glen Lemmon b. 11/7/1952 d.

Sidney and Norah Hall have the following son:

(1) Carrol Edward Hall b. 10/14/1932 d.
He is in the Service.

Edward and Cora Aderholt have the following children:

(1) Donald Richard Aderholt b. 1/15/1936 d.
He is in the Service

(2) Ferrel Edsel Aderholt b. 12/8/1939 d.

(3) Sonja Marie Aderholt b. 12/7/1945 d.

Laurence and Margarette Laursen have the following children:

(1) James Laurence Laursen b. 1/4/1941 d.
(2) Joyce Fay Laursen b. 4/21/1944 d.

Jimmy and Edna Lemmon have the following children:

(1) Edna Mae Lemmon b. 8/10/1943 d.
(2) J. C. Lemmon, Jr. b. 11/15/1945 d.
(3) William Kenneth Lemmon b. 10/29/1947 d.

Robert and Betty Gardner have the following son:

(1) Guy Randell Gardner b. 9/9/1951 d.

(1) William Lemmon is in business in Branford, Florida and they live near Branford.

(2) Sidney Hall is a very successful farmer near Branford and is active in civic affairs. His family is one of the earliest settlers of that area. His father, at a ripe old age is living with them. Norah Hall is an efficient farm wife and both she and her husband are splendid people. She was very cooperative in giving me information about the families.

(3) Edward Aderholt is in the plastering business. He grew up and owns a farm near Branford. Cora Aderholt is a house wife and is studying music.

(5) Laurence Laursen is an excellent mechanic and is Supt. of Construction with C. A. Filland Inc. He is of Danish descent but was born in the U.S.A. Margarette is very pleasant, a good housewife and mother.

(6) Jimmy Lemmon is a good mechanic and millwright and is with the Continental Can Company. They have a nice family and are splendid people.

(7) Robert Gardner is with the City Water Department of Jacksonville, Florida. The writer did not meet Robert and Betty Gardner but is sure they, like the others of the family, are splendid people.

(8) T. J. Chesson, Jr. is Service Manager of the Oldsmobile Distributor of Clearwater, Florida. He is a good mechanic, business man and citizen. His wife Juanita has a good position with the Gas and Water Department of Clearwater, Florida. They both have travelled extensively and are ambitious and friendly. They live in a nice new house with new furnishings. Juanita was helpful in giving me information about the families.

Guy Lemmon and his sister Mable were born at the "Old Brick" three miles South West of Morrisville, Missouri.

Guy attended Oakville School with the writer and we were not

only related but also good friends. He attended Morrisville College and later went to Texas and was married in Dallas.

He then lived in Kansas, in Missouri, in Arkansas, in Oklahoma and then in Florida where he has since lived and now at Branford, Florida where he has a large tract of ground on the Suwannee River.

Guy, Mable and the writer were students at Morrisville College at the same time.

James Laurence and Mable Nickel were married 6/22/1904 and had the following children:

(1)	Milton J. Nauheim	b. 1902	d.
	Louise Beatrice (Nickel) Nauheim	b. 9/15/1905	d.
(2)	John Laurence Nickel	b. 9/10/1907	d.
	Lillie (Buchannan) Nickel	b. 1909	d.
(3)	Homer Guy Nickel	b. 8/6/1910	d.
	(Flossie (Shaw) Nickel	b. 1912	d.

(1) Milton and Louise Nauheim have twin girls born in 1936, and a son born in 1934. All are quite musical. Milton is with the Schenley Distillers Corp. at San Francisco, California.

(2) John and Lillie Nickel have one son in high school and one son in grammar school. John operated two grocery stores and lives in Exeter, California.

(3) Homer and Flossie Nickel have one son in college in Austin, Texas, and one son in gramar school. Homer is a salesman for Schenley Dist. Corp. and lives in San Angelo, Texas, where he has considerable property.

James Laurence Nickel was born in Laurenceburg, Missouri, and early in his and Mable's married life moved to California where they raised a nice family and have done well. Mable's mother, Lela Lemmon lives with her.

Lela (Rhyness) Lemmon's parents were:

John Christian Rhyness	b. 5/14/1841	d. 3/7/1918
Hannah (McLefresh)Rhyness	b. 11/27/1861	d. 5/25/193

Hannah Rhyness' parents were:
Henry McLefresh
Sarah (Barnes) McLefresh

James Laurence Nickel's parents were:
John Will Nickel
Laura (Garner) Nickel
They lived in Lawrenceberg, Missouri

Arguyle and Mary Ellen Appleby had the following children:

(1) J. E. Appleby b. 1884 d.
Ada Myrtle (Cain) Appleby b. 10/18/1887 d. 1/10/193

(2) William Herbert Vaughn b. 1885 d.
Jewel (Appleby) Vaughn b. 11/22/1888 d. 12/5/193

(3) Died in infancy.

Eagleton Arguyle Appleby's parents were:

James Appleby b. 1830 d.
Nancy (Lane) Appleby b. 1832 d.

Both Arguyle and Mary Ellen Appleby were born, grew up and were married in Polk Co., Mo. and 1/1/1885 moved to Kansas and settled on a farm in Chautauqua Co., where they lived until death.

Benjamin Appleby of Morrisville, Missouri was a half-brother of Arguyle Appleby. Benjamin Appleby married Susan E. Hamilton, the writer's aunt and the sister of the writer's father G. W. Hamilton, as is shown in the history of the Hamilton famil

J. E. Appleby is a farmer of Grenola, Kansas. He owns and operates his father's former farms.

Ada Myrtle (Cain) Appleby's parents were Elmer and Lewellen Cain.

J. E. and Ada Appleby had three children as follows:

(1) Armand Dale Appleby b. 9/2/1906 d.
Lilian Pearl (Graves) Appleby b. 1908 d.
Mojave, California
They have one son, Ivan Dale Appleby b. Sept.,1930 d.

(2) Child died in infancy.

(3) James Melton Appleby b. 6/17/1919 d.
Pauline (Blenden) Appleby b. 1921 d.
Married 12/25/1941 -- No children
Address, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

William and Jewel Vaughn had six children. Their only daughter is Mrs. Gene Pack of Cedarvale, Kansas.

Armand Dale Appleby works at an air base and his wife, Lilian is a school teacher.

James Melton Appleby is a Civil Service worker.

Thomas Benton Lemmon lived most of his life on his large and splendid farm near Walnut Grove, Missouri.

He was a very successful farmer and stock raiser and was a good and respected citizen.

He had a fairly good school education and acquired a liberal education as he proceeded throughout life. I specifically mention the above as he so frequently mentioned to me that he had a life-long desire for a university education such as I had. I always reminded him that a university education was a means to an end, that is, to help one live a complete and useful life and that he had accomplished this without the benefits of higher school education, and that I greatly admired him and all who learn to live a complete and useful life whether they had or had not a university training.

He took some satisfaction from this viewpoint and while not completely dissatisfied, he was forever unsatisfied as to education and knowledge.

His was an engineering mind and would that all had engineering minds and all through life continually work for better and better understanding of life, of living as set forth most concisely in the first two Commandments of the Hebrew and Christian religions, and in essence in all of the world's many great religions, as well as in the writings of many great people throughout time.

Tom Bent and his splendid wife Bennie Lemmon had two children:

(1)	Guy Scroggins	b. 7/27/1887	d.
	Ruby (Lemmon) Scroggins	b. 12/10/1893	d.
(2)	Gene Lemmon	b. 1898	d.
	Golden (Willie) Lemmon	b. 1900	d.

Guy and Ruby Scroggins had the following children:

(1)	Lucille Scroggins	b. 2/19/1914	d. 3/27/1938
(2)	Henry Fortner	b. 9/7/1911	d.
	Wilma (Scroggins) Fortner	b. 6/15/1915	d.
(3)	Willard Eugene Scroggins-1st	b. 3/7/1920	d. 4/2/1945
	Hallie (Firstone) Scroggins	b. 1920	d.
	Ray Sanders- 2nd	b. 1917	
	Nixa, Missouri		

Gene and Golden Lemmon had the following children:

(1)	Gene Lemmon, Jr.	b. 1920	d.
	_____ (Stewart) Lemmon	b. 1921	d.
(2)	Fred Lemmon (In Army)	b. 1924	d.
	_____ (Edmundson) Lemmon	b. 1926	d.
(3)	_____ McDonald	b. 1925	d.
	Helen (Lemmon) McDonald	b. 1927	d.
(4)	Doyle Lemmon	b. 1930	d.

Lucille Scroggins did not marry, passing away at the age of 24.

Henry and Wilma Fortner had the following children:

(1) Jerry Fortner b. 9/18/1941 d.
(2) Barbara Fortner b. 3/26/1943 d.
(3) Wanda Fortner b. 3/15/1946 d.

Willard and Hallie Scroggins had the following children:

(1) James Eugene Scroggins b. 5/16/1943 d.
(2) Linda Lou Scroggins b. 1/16/1945 d.

Guy and Ruby Scroggins are successful farmers. They first lived for 13 years on a farm immediately north of the "Old Brick the home of Ruby's great grandparents, Smith and Permelia Lemmon. They then moved to a farm near Walnet Grove, Missouri, for several years and then moved to a farm near Willard, Mo., all of these places being within a radius of a few miles.

Guy Scroggins' father was Samuel Edward Scroggins, who passed away in 1940, and his mother Clara (Tuck) Scroggins, who is living at the age of 92, and is a sister of Marinda (Tuck) Robertson, mentioned in the history of Howard and Della Lemmon's family. Samuel Edward Scroggins' father was Henry Scroggins, a brother to Granville Scroggins who lived practically all of his life ona farm joining the farm on the south on which the present writer was born and grew up and on a part of which my brother Edgar Leonard Hamilton now lives. The Scroggins were and are all splendid people and early settlers of Polk Co., Missouri, and came from Tennessee.

Clara (Tuck) Scroggins grandfather was Joseph Tuck and her mother was a Mitchell, both the Tucks and Mitchells being early settlers of Polk Co., Missouri and prominent people.

Guy Scroggins had two brothers and three sisters. His oldest sister's name was Mable and has passed away. Another sister is Nellie Scroggins. She and her mother, who is 92 years of age, live in Morrisville, Missouri together. Nellie teaches school at Morrisville High School. The third sister is Fern (Scroggins) Gaffney and lives in Eureka, Kansas. Orie Scroggins, a brother, also lives in Morrisville, Mo., and he married Corena Bond, a cousin of the writer, her grandmother being Corena (Lemmon) Bond a sister of the writer's mother, Susan (Lemmon) Hamilton. Orie's twin brother, Glenn Scroggins, lives in Bolivar, Missouri and married Fannie Dunn, daughter of Will Dunn, who owned and operated a very large farm just across the Sac River and west of the "Old Brick", my mother's home before her marriage.

Samuel Edward Scroggins had a brother Jensberry Scroggins, another brother named Wesley Scroggins, a sister Mrs. Lizzie (Scroggins) Pierce, a sister Mrs. Lulu (Scroggins) Tummous, a sister Mrs. Ellen (Scroggins) Wallace and a sister Mrs. Jane (Scroggins) Fender, all of whom have deceased.

Clara (Tuck) Scroggins who is now 92 years of age is related to Mrs. Flora Robertson, whose husband was Benjamin Stacey Robertson, and to Mrs. Julia Robertson whose husband was Wessley

Robertson, Flora and Julia being sisters, and I believe were Tucks.

The Benjamin and Wessley Robertsons and wives were fairly close neighbors to the writer's family and were splendid people. The above-mentioned Robertsons are deceased.

There is a romantic connection which the writer is glad to record here.

Wessley and Julia Robertson's oldest child is Anna (Robertson) Hugga and she and the writer were romantic friends from about the age of 12 to about the age of 19, we being the same age, and would probably have been more romantically associated had not the writer's five years of school at the University of Missouri intervened to interrupt a seven year romance which, at least to the writer, was seven years of heavenly bliss never to be forgotten. I would also like to say that those who miss early romance of the 12 to 19 year variety miss very very much life at a period when one is relatively carefree and romance so etherial and beautiful. I wish I would have kept some of the many short poems of a romantic nature I wrote during that period.

Willard Eugene Scroggins served in World War II. He lost his life in battle in Germany on 4/2/1945. He entered the Army in January, 1941. and saw service in Kansas, Arizona, Kentucky, California and Louisiana before going overseas in August, 1944.

He was an instructor in guns. He was a member of the 39th Cavalry Reconnaissance, 9th Armoured Division of the First Army. He had been in combat from August, 1944 and was cited for capturing a German tank and its crew in January of 1945. He effectively used his "Deadly Ozark Aim" and with one rifle shot and killed a Nazi tank commander, captured the tank crew and enabled American tankers to destroy the German tank.

He was leading a patrol on the hill of South of St. Vith when the Germans attacked. A Mark III tank moved into view about 300 yards away and the tank commander had only a small part of his head showing above the turret when S/Sgt. Willard Scroggins squeezed off one shot and the tank commander fell, blinding and confusing the tank crew, making it possible for their tank to destroy the German tank and capture the one survivor.

I am proud to record the heroic record of S/Sgt. Willard Eugene Scroggins which, together with the family record in all wars since and including the Revolutionary War, gives us all a pardonable sense of pride.

Gene Lemmon and wife live in Walnut Grove, Missouri, and Gene's mother, Bennie Lemmon, also lives there.

Gene owns and operates a filling station.

William Lemmon, Jr. was, even in his very early life, a good student and developed an interest in his father's profession (M.D.) and shaped his school work in that direction. (At about the age of 18 he started his medical course in a medical school in St. Louis and at the same time another cousin, on my father's side of the family, started his medical course in the same medical school, his name being Samuel Cossins, and they were roommates. Dr. Samuel Cossins history is given under that of the Hamilton Family, his mother being a Hamilton and my father's sister.

When the present writer was a young man and a few years out of the University, and married and living in St. Louis, Dr. Samuel Cossins came to St. Louis to take a post graduate course in medicine and lived during those several weeks with the writer and family. He and I enjoyed each other very much as we were both not only scientifically inclined but philosophically inclined also. He was learning something of the science of engineering and I of medicine toward which I had studied before deciding on the engineering profession.

I shall always remember and be grateful for the very many hours we spent together and for the great joy of enjoying and benefitting from the conversations with this great soul.

Getting back to William Lemmon, Jr., Dr. Samuel Cossins, on one of the lazy walks together, told me the following:

As stated above they roomed together and studied together and, of course, were very close to each other and very confidential with each other. It was in their last year (Senior) at the medical college, when Dr. William Lemmon, father of William, Jr. visited them and discussed his son's college work and the son's future plans with the faculty members. At these discussions it developed that William, Jr. was a good student and was in line to graduate that school year with his class, but his father was very anxious for William, Jr., since he was the only son entering the medical profession, to have the best possible school preparation and since the medical schools of that day were entirely dependent on the school dues and feeling that another year at the school would help him, agreed with William Jr.'s father. On learning of the decision of the father and the teachers, William, Jr. was frustrated as he had other plans in mind.

He wanted to graduate and start in his profession as soon as possible and had a girl friend in whom he was romantically interested. As to whether the latter was uppermost in his mind or to just what extent, Samuel Cossins did not know. Soon after his father's departure younr William Jr. took his own life by shooting himself in his room. On one of our long walks, Dr. Samuel Cossins pointed out the old large brick rooming house and the room where the young man ended his life. The house was in the neighborhood of the Medical College which was on North Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Thus endeth a brief and sad story that I would rather not have recorded but feel it is a part of the job of preparing this History, and the story may serve to help some parents and

children of the future to try most diligently to understand asperations and desires of the other (tolerance).

Howard and Della Lemmon had the following children:

(1) William J. T. Dotson b. 9/2/1879 d.
Nina Blystone (Lemmon)Dotson b. 11/24/1889 d.
Married 1/29/1933
Route 3, Walnut Grove, Mo.

(2) William Randolph Lemmon b. 4/8/1892 d. 4/4/1917
(Did not marry)

(3) George Peter Lemmon b. 9/24/1897 d.
Wilma Grace (Mackey)Lemmon b. 1/28/1907 d
Married 12/19/1926, Springfield, Mo.
Ava, Mo., R. 3, (Temporary-- Louisburg, Kansas)

(4) Oren Howard Lemmon b. 1/11/1900 d. 3/16/1941
Kitty Faye (Crosswhite)Lemmon b. 8/14/1897 d.
Married 12/21/1922 at Bolivar, Mo.
Address-728 West Webster, Springfield, Mo.

(5) Homer Bryant Lemmon b. 6/27/1906 d.
Georgia Aline (Smith) Lemmon b. 9/29/1906 d,
Married in Springfield, Mo. 1927.
Morrisville, Mo.

Howard Lemmon was a carpenter and a farmer three miles west of Morrisville, Mo. and was a fine man and highly respected. His wife Della May (Blystone) Lemmon was born at New Washington, Ohio, and daughter of George Peter Blystone. He was born 2/10/1827 in Pa. and died 8/18/1890. He was a miller, Civil War veteran and an officer. Della's mother was Susan Ann (Wood) Blystone, born 2/7/1831 at Little Falls, New York, and died 4/28/1915. The writer enjoyed two or three visits of Howard and Della Lemmon who were all fine folks.

(1) William and Nina Dotson have no children. William is a farmer near Walnut Grove, Missouri, where they now live. He was born at Eudora, Missouri, where the writer's father lived until he was seven years of age.

William Dotson's father was Robert Ross Dotson, born 4/27/18[illegible] at Eudora, Missouri, and where he died 3/29/1896. He was a farmer and his wife was Amanda I. (Young) Dotson born 4/8/18[illegible] at Eudora, Missouri, and where she died 3/3/1930.

(3) George and Wilma Lemmon had the following son:

Noel Randolph Lemmon b. 10/20/1927 d,
R. 3 Ava, Mo.

George Peter Lemmon is a farmer.

Noel Lemmon was born at Springfield, Mo. and is a farmer.

Wilma Grace (Mackey) Lemmon's parents were:

William Grand Mackey	b. 11/20/1868	d. 8/20/194
Joseph Virginia (Williams) Mackey	b. 9/5/1869	d. 11/5/193

William G. Mackey was a farmer, then carpenter and builder at Morrisville, Mo., then building inspector at Springfield, Mo. In his early life he was a farmer and worked for my father and with me and I went to the Oakville School with his older children. He was a fine man.

(4) Oren Howard Lemmon was a farmer at Graydon Springs, Mo. His wife Kitty Faye (Crosswhite) Lemmon's parents were:

Nathaniel Price Crosswhite	b. 5/24/1864	d. 8/27/192
Lela O. (Robertson) Crosswhite	b. 10/14/1867	d. 6/27/194

Nathaniel Crosswhite was born in Boone Co., Mo. and moved to Polk Co. when four years of age. Boone Co. Crosswhites are cousins.

Lela Crosswhite was a school teacher and was born in Polk Co., Mo.

Nathaniel and Lela (Robertson) Crosswhite were both educated at the Scarrett Morrisville College of Morrisville, Mo., where the writer also attended for a school year.

Lela O. (Robertson) Crosswhite's parents were:

Charles Robertson	b. 1845	d.
Marinda (Tuck) Robertson	b. 1847	d.

Marinda (Tuck) Robertson was born at Brighton, Mo.

Charles Robertson was a brother of Rufus Robertson who lived near Wisbart, Mo., and a cousin of the other Robertsons of Polk Co., Missouri.

Children of Oren Howard Lemmon and Kitty Faye Lemmon:

(1) Martha Del Lemmon -- born Jan. 27, 1924, Ash Grove, Mo.
(2) Mary Elizabeth Lemmon --born Dec. 31, 1925, Morrisville, Mo.
(3) Madge Annette Lemmon --born Feb. 11, 1929, Aldrich, Mo. RFD
(4) Kitty Orene Lemmon --born Nov. 29, 1930, Bolivar, Mo.
(5) James Howard Lemmon--born June 28,1937 Aldrich, Mo. RFD

(1) Martha Del Lemmon married Robert Eldon Nuzum, Oct. 24, 1945, at the National Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.
Robert Eldon Nuzum born June 11, 1916 (Fairmount, West Va.)
Occupation--Mechanical Illustrator(Technical) General Eng. Department, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.,Alton,Ill.
Father -- Ernest Cole Nuzum-born Feb.4, 1888, Colfax, W. Va.
Occupation-President Hood Agency, Inc., Fairmount, W. Va.
Died -- January 26, 1950, Fairmount, W. Va.

Mother -- Mavia Johnson Nuzum--born May 9, 1890, Johnstown, Pa.; Now living at 1351 Chestnut St.,Winter Park,F

Children of Martha Del & Robert Eldon Nuzum, 3300 Brown St. Alton, Illinois
Robert Eldon Nuzum Jr., born Aug. 5, 1946, Fairmount, W.Va.
Sue Lynne Nuzum, born July 19, 1948, Alton, Illinois.
Michael DeWayne Nuzum, born March 28, 1950, Alton, Illinois
Jeffrey Alan Nuzum, born May 10, 1952, Alton, Illinois

(2) Mary Elizabeth Lemmon married Ernest Francis Yates 2/26/46, at her home 728 W. Webster, Springfield, Mo., now living at San Francisco, Calif.

Ernest Francis Yates, born Nov. 4, 1923, Springfield, Mo.
Occupation, United States Guard at Alcatraz Island.

Parents: Father --
Rufus William Yates -- born May 16, 1899, Springfield, Mo.
Occupation -- Clerk of Frisco Supply Store, Springfield, Mo.

Mother -- Georgia Eva Hudson Yates -- born October 29, 1898, Springfield, Mo. Died October 1929, Springfield, Mo.

Children of MaryElizabeth & Ernest Francis Yates:
Libby Lee Yates, born Oct. 21, 1946, Springfield, Mo. Burge Hospital.
Kitty Ann Yates, born April 7, 1952, Women & Children Hospital, San Francisco, California.

(3) Madge Annette Lemmon and Robert Lee Crowder married June 25, 1949 at her home 728 W. Webster, Springfield, Mo., now livin 520 N. 35th St. Fort Smith, Ark.

Robert Lee Crowder, born Aug. 8, 1927, Springfield, Mo.
Occupation -- Chief Rate Clerk, Traffic Dept.,Frisco Railroa

Parents -- Father:
Harold Erwin Crowder -- born Oct. 11, 1895, Alton, Mo.
Occupation -- Civil Engineer(Now living in Springfield, Mo.)

Mother: Mary Edwina Braig Crowder, born Aug.27, 1901, Springfield, Mo.

Children of Annette and Robert Crowder:
Harold Lee Crowder, born November 2, 1950, Springfield, Mo.
James Eugene Crowder, born August 27, 1952, Fort Smith, Ark.

(4) Kitty Orene Lemmon graduated from Springfield High School and is a bookkeeper for the Phillips Photo Engineering Co. of Springfield.

(5) James Howard Lemmon is a student at Springfield High School.

(5) Homer and Georgia Lemmon have no children. He is a farmer and school bus driver. They live at Morrisville, Mo. Georgia was born at Walnut Grove, Missouri.

Georgia (Smith) Lemmon's parents are:

William Mack Smith	b. 6/28/1876	d.
Ida Jane (Hurst) Smith	b. 4/16/1874	d.

William Smith is a farmer and was born at Walnut Grove, Mo. Ida Smith was also born at Walnut Grove, Mo.

Joseph and Lew Lemmon had the following children:

(1) Roger W. Lawrence	b. 11/21/1890	d.
Zoe (Lemmon) Lawrence	b. 6/7/1892	d.
Route 3, Walnut Grove, Missouri		
(2) Harry Leonard Lemmon	b. 5/7/1897	d. 4/30/1939
Ethel (Watson) Lemmon	b. 5/15/1903	d.
(3) Mayhew Lemmon	b. 12/9/1900	d.
Sally (White) Lemmon-1st	b. 1900	d.
Lera May (Hurd) Lemmon-2nd	b. 2/25/1906	d.

Lew (Rummell) Lemmon's parents were:

D. J. Rummell	b. 3/2/1849	d. 5/3/1933
Catherine Juliet Rummell	b. 10/1/1856	d. 3/10/1938

They lived at Graydon Springs, Mo. where they operated a resort hotel, then at Walnut Grove, Mo. He was a farmer and a miller.

(1) Roger and Zoe Lawrence had a daughter:

Harry J. Jones	b. 3/8/1919	d.
Gertrude (Lawrence) Jones	b. 8/23/1918	d.

Harry Jones is an Automotive Machinist. Their address is Box 758, R.6, Springfield, Mo. Gertrude has a degree in Education from S.W. Mo. State College.

Roger Lawrence's parents were:

W. O. Lawrence	b. 9/14/1860	d. 7/29/1952
Cora Lawrence	b. 5/7/1865	d. 6/26/1933

He was a farmer and they lived at Walnut Grove, Mo.

(2) Harry Leonard and Ethel Lemmon had no children.

Ethel's parents were:

Henry Watson	b. 6/24/1864	d. 4/18/1945
Maude Watson	b. 11/5/1867	d. 10/4/1950

Henry was a merchant at Graydon Springs, Mo. for many years and later they moved to Springfield, Mo. Maude was a school teacher prior to their marriage.

Henry Watson's step mother, Mary, was my mother's sister and his brother, Tommy Watson, is the husband of my cousin, Dee (Hamilton) Watson. See Watson and John Hamilton families.

(3) Mayhew and Sally Lemmon had one son:

Herman Alexander Lemmon b. 7/27/1921 d.
_____(_____) Lemmon

Address 4520 Blue Plains Dr., S.W., Washington 24, D.C.

They have two children living and one deceased, their names are not known. Herman is an airplane mechanic.

Sally Lemmon is a daughter of the former Alex and Ora (Sell) White of Morrisville, Mo. Her brother is Benjamin White now of Springfield, Mo. but for many years was foundry foreman an associated with the writer at Century Electric Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mayhew Lemmon is a farmer at Buffalo, Mo.
His wife (2nd) Lera May's parents were:

W. S. (Liss) Hurd b. 2/22/1865 d. 2/12/1948
Vesta (Rapier) Hurd b. 1/29/1875 d. 1/31/1934

They lived at Morrisville, Missouri.

Mayhew and Lera Lemmon had the following children:

(1) Joe Liss Lemmon b. 12/15/1929 d.
June (Smith) Lemmon b. 7/5/1933 d.
Farmer of Bolivar, Missouri.

They have one son:
Joe Dale Lemmon b. 5/4/1952 d.

(2) Glen Richard Lemmon b. 9/15/1931 d.
Virginia Mae Lemmon b. 7/3/1933 d.

(3) Vesta Low Lemmon b. 4/15/1937 d.

(4) David William Lemmon b. 11/25/1940 d. 1940

(5) Mary Ellen Lemmon b. 11/5/1942 d.

(6) Harry S. Truman Lemmon b. 2/25/1944 d.

(7) Jamie Lemmon b. 10/20/1947 d.

June (Smith) Lemmon's parents are:
Hershel James Smith b. 4/2/19;; d.
Ruth Marie Smith b. 9/19/1915 d.
Bolivar, Mo. care of River Farms.

Mack and Gertrude Lemmon (allen, Kansas -- 18 miles No. of Emporia) had the following children:

(1) Don Holder - 1st b. 1/16/1893 d. 4/9/1945
Judson Ward Holbrook-2nd b. 1897 d.
Daisy Uralee(Lemmon)Holder-Holbrook,Holder b. 10/20/1898 d.

(2) William Hoffman-1st
William Fortson-2nd
William Sterkie-3rd
Marthy Bettie(Lemmon)Hoffmann, Fortson, Sterkie b. 6/24/1906 d.10/23/194

Mack Lemmon has no direct grandchildren.

Mack and Gertrude Lemmon were married 5/19/1897, and lived on a farm near Walnut Grove, Mo., for many years, then moved to Allen, Kansas, to another farm where he is now living with his second wife, Cora May (Thurman) Lemmon. They were married 8/12/1915.

Mack is a good citizen and a good farmer. As a boy I frequently visited his father, mother, he and his younger brother Dood. Mack and Dood were then young farmers and operated their father's farm and did a fine job. I have previously mentioned their father's (Dr. William Lemmon) splendid library and that visiti there and talking to the Doctor(my uncle) thrilled me and encouraged me to seek a good education and a professional life.

Mrs. Daisy Holder lives at 1012 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas.

Mack and Cora May Lemmon have no children from their union but Cora May Thurman and her first husband _____Thurman had the following children:

(1) Robert T. Thurman b. 2/2/1903 d.

(2) James Ray Thurman b. 2/22/1905 d. 7/1952

(3) Rod Ware Thurman b. 5/31/1907 d.

James Ray Thurman had one son, James Ray Thurman, Jr.

Rod Ware Thurman had a son, William Thomas Thurman and a daughter, Patricia Jean Thurman.

Dood and Dollie Lemmon had the following children:

(1) William Sim Lemmon b. 11/28/1905 d. 10/1/194
Geneva (McVeigh) Lemmon b. 9/18/1919 d.
3306 N. 15th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

(2) Mattison Cyrus Bowman b. 2/18/1908 d.
Pauline (Lemmon) Bowman b. 1/18/1907 d.
Married 3/14/1925
Address is 2522 West Pierson St., Phoenix, Arizona.

William Sim Lemmon's mother died when he was four years old and was raised by Thomas and Bennie Lemmon who were his mother's sister and his father's brother. Geneve Lemmon wrote about her husband and herself as follows:

Mr. Lemmon started in business in Illinois, he started out with an old oil field truck, worked very hard for several years but branched out until he had a fleet of twenty or more trucks, tractors, etc. He owned and operated a Trucking Company, doing business as Lemmon Trucking Company, Salem, Illinois; also in Crossville, Illinois. His main operation was moving oil field rigs from one location to another. He sold this business in February, 1947. He bought some property in Grank Lake, Colorado, and erected some summer rentals on the property, and this is known as Lemmon Lodge, Grand Lake, Colorado. I hope to maintain this Lodge and operate it in the manner in which it was intended, hoping to enlarge it from time to time. Since the winters are quite severe in the mountains, we bought a house in Phoenix where I spend the winter months.

William Sim and Geneva Lemmon had the following children:

Sue Lemmon b. 7/10/1944 d.
William Lemmon b. 9/14/1946 d.

Geneva (McVeigh) Lemmon's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Wayne McVeigh of Flora, Illinois, where they still live and operate a dairy farm.

Mattison and Pauline Bowman had the following children:

(1) Mildred Pauline (Bowman)Danger b. 2/9/1926 d.
Jack Danger b. 1924 d.

They have a daughter, Pauline Danger b. 2/9/1947 d.

(2) Ralph Garrison b. 12/31/1925 d.
Mary Lou (Bowman)Garrison b. 8/14/1927 d.
Gen. Del. Wender, Arizona. He is a truck driver.
They have two children:

Randall David Garrison b. 7/20/1950 d.
Sandra Sue b. 7/2/1952 d.

(3) Curtis Wayne Brown b. 10/28/1925 d.
Martha Lee(Bowman) Brown b. 2/19/1929 d.
3003 W. Palo Verdo, Phoenix, Arizona.
Curtis is an auto mechanic.

(4) Mattie Jeane Bowman b. 1/22/1930 d. 3/8/1933

(5) Betty Ann Bowman b. 11/15/1933 d.
She is in her last year of high school.

Mattison Bowman is a carpenter and builder. His father's people lived in Polk Co. near Walnut Grove,Mo.

Pauline (Lemmon) Bowman was left an orphan at an early age and she was adopted into the family of Mr. & Mrs. James Miller, who were neighbors.

CHAPTER IX

The Lemmon And Wallace Families - Continued

James Lemmon was, like his brother William, a doctor and received his education in the same way.

He, too, was brilliant and an excellent doctor,made public addresses and was interested in politics but, so far as I know, never held public office. Sensing that one Dr. Lemmon was enough for that area, soon after graduating he moved to Truxton, Lincoln Co., Missouri, which is about 60 miles N. W. of St. Louis, during the Civil War and while he was in the Service, where he spent the remainder of his life.

It was for him that the present writer was named and I have always regretted that I never saw him but am happy to bear his name.

James and Carrol Lemmon had the following children:

(1)	Dr. George Spreckelmeyer	b. 1852	d.
	Rebecca Permelia (Lemmon) Spreckelmeyer	b. 1859	d.
	They lived in Berger, Mo., and he was a Medical Doctor.		
(2)	Edward Hackman	b. 1866	d.
	Elizabeth (Lemmon) Hackman	b. 1869	d. 1941
(3)	Bertram Colbert	b. 1874	d. 1926
	Amanda Susan (Lemmon) Colbert	b. 1873	d. 9/30/1946
(4)	James Lemmon, Jr.	b. 1871	d.
	Susan (Colbert) Lemmon	b. 1874	d.
(5)	William Lemmon	b. 1871	d.
	_____ _____ Lemmon	b.	d.
(6)	Joseph Lemmon (bachelor)	b. 1877	d. 1951
(7)	Lulu Lemmon	b. 1878	d. 1894
(8)	Bill Lemmon	b. 1880	d. 1882
(9)	Edward Spires	b. 1873	d. 1951
	Bertie (Lemmon) Spires	b. 1877	d.
	Bellflower, Missouri		

(1) George and Rebecca Spreckelmeyer had four children as follows:

(1)	_____ Earling	b. 1880	d.
	Florence (Spreckelmeyer)Earling	b. 1883	d. 1949
(2)	Harry Hall	b. 1883	d.
	Charlotte(Spreckelmeyer)Hall	b. 1885	d.
	Pittsburgh, Kansas.		

(3) Wilford Spreckelmeyer b. 1887 d.
_____(_____)Spreckelmeyer b. d.

(4) Lulu (Spreckelmeyer) Brown b. 1889 d.
Howard Brown b. d.
Pittsburgh, Kansas.

George Spreckelmeyer was a Doctor. I never saw either he or his wife. Florence Early and her husband lived in St. Louis and they were fine people. I became acquainted with them there but have never met her sisters or brother.

(2) Edward and Elizabeth Hackman had the following children:

(1) Edward Hackman b. 1882 d.
Elizabeth (Lemmon) Hackman b. 1884 d.

(2) Elizabeth Hackman b. 1884 d.

(3) Lee France b. 1886 d.
Leola France(Hackman)France b. 1886 d.
Overland, Missouri. He is a retired carpenter.

(4) Gertrude Hackman (Simple) b. 1889 d.
St. Louis, Missouri

(5) Leland Hackman b. 1897 d.
Bobbie (_____)Hackman b. 1897 d.
St. Charles, Missouri--Farmer

(6) Bertie (Hackman)Snyder b. 1901 d.
_____ Snyder b. 1899 d.
Live in Florida.

(7)_____ Albers b. 1903 d.
Violet (Hackman) Albers b. 1905 d.
St. Charles, Missouri

Edward and Elizabeth Hackman lived in St. Charles, Missouri. In 1925 I began to inquire as to all of Dr. James Lemmon's family since they grew up at Truxton, Mo., near St. Louis and learned that his daughter Elizabeth lived in St. Charles. I called on them and met most of the family and received information about other members, including Amando Colbert, and that she lived in Jennings, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis, and also went to see her and her family, and met them and later all of her family.

(3) Bert and Amanda Colbert had the following children:

(1) John Herbert Ivery b. 1894 d.
Grace (Colbert) Ivery b. 1894 d.
436 Bismark Ave., Webster Groves, Missouri

(2) Raymond Colbert b. 1897 d.
Lelia (Williams) Colbert b. 1897 d.

(3) Laverne Colbert b. 1900 d.
Vivian (_____)Colbert d. 1902 d.
No children.

(4) Robert Q. Cowles b. 1907 d.
Lucille (Colbert) Cowles b. 1905 d.
Lives at 8330 Hard Ave., St. Louis(just off Florrissant Road and near Emerson Electric Co.)

(5) Elroy Colbert b. 1911 d.
Dorothy(Moeller)Colbert b. 1912 d.
No Children.

(6) Roy Woodrow Copel b. 1907 d.
Juniata (Colbert) Coppel b. 1908 d.

All of the above live in or near St. Louis. Their children are as follows:

(1) Herbert and Grace Ivery have the following children:

(1) John Herbert Ivery, Jr. b. 1920 d.
Laverne(Brumback) Ivery b. 1926 d.

(2) William Sidney Ivery b. 1926 d.
(not married)

(2) Raynot and Lelia Colbert had one child as follows:

(1) Russell Colbert b. 1919 d.
Bettie (Belt) Colbert b. 1926 d.

Russell and Bettie Colbert have one daughter:

Susan May Colbert b. 1948 d.

(4) Robert and Lucille Cowles had the following children:
(Robert Cowles is an engineer with Curtis Mfg.Co., St. Louis,
(1) Robert E. Cowles b. 1930 d. 1931

(2) Lois Evelyn Cowles b. 1931 d.

(6) Ray and Juniata Coppel have the following children:

(1) Carol Sue Coppel b. 1940 d.

(2) Joyce Ann Coppel b. 1942 d.

(4) James and Susan Lemmon, Jr. had the following children:

(1) Elmer Woodson-1st b. 1895 d. 1920
John Wilson-2nd b. 1885 d.
Elsie May (Lemmon) Wilson b. 1895 d.

(2) Thomas Kinion b. 1898 d. 1940
Bessie (Lemmon) Kinion b. 1898 d.

(3) Wilford Lemmon b. 1904 d.
May (Lemmon) Lemmon b. 1906 d.

(4) Ralph Saul b. 1908 d.
Floy (Lemmon) Saul b. 1910

Elmer and Elsie Woodson had the following child:

Laverne Woodson b. 1918 d.

John and Elsie Wilson had the following daughter:

Danis Helen Wilson b. 1924 d.

(5) William and _____ Lemmon had the following children:
(Information not available)

(6) Have no information on Joseph Lemmon.

(7) Have no information on Lulu Lemmon.

(8) Bill Lemmon died at the age of two years.

(9) Edward and Bertie Spires had the following children:

(1) Buell Monroe Spires b. 1904 d.
_____(Wills) Spires b. 1905 d.

(2) Paul Arnold b. 1905 d.
Reba Etta (Spires) Arnold b. 1906 d.
No children.

(3) Everette Foster b. 1905 d.
Edna Marie (Spires) Foster b. 1910 d.
No children.

Buell and _____ Spires have two sons, George Wells, age 22, and James E., age 20.

Paul and Reba Arnold have no children. Have no other information about them.

Everette and Edna Foster have no children. I met them in 1947 in St. Louis where they now live.

Dallas and Jamanda Denton had the following children:

(1) James Denton b. 1860 d.
_____ _____(_____)Denton b. d.
Lived in Sherman, Texas

(2) Bud Denton b. 1862 d.

(3) Jefferson Wall - 2nd b. 1866 d.
_____ - Evans - 1st b. 1864 d. 1890
Lucy (Denton) Evans-Wall b. 1866 Still livi
11/10/52

(4) Edward Neale b. 1865 d. 1945
Nettie (Denton) Neale b. 1869 d.

James and (_____) Denton had the following children:

(1) Alfred D. Denton b. 1882 d.
_____ _____(_____)Denton b. d.
602 South Montgomery St., Denton, Texas.

Alfred Denton is connected with Horderick Elter Hardware and Cotton Gin Co. of Sherman, Texas.

(2) Edgar Denton b. d.
Edgar Denton is a mail clerk on M.K.& T. Railroad from Dennison to San Antonio, Texas.

(3) _____ and Lucy Evans had one son:

(1) Willis Evans b. 1887 d.
Lives at 701 Texas St., Dennison, Texas.

Jefferson and Lucy Wall had one daughter:

(1) Gladys Wall b. 1891 d. 1943

(4) Edward and Nettie Neale had the following children:

(1) Dallas Neale b. 1890 d.
Address not known.

(2) Allie Morgan b. 1890 d.
Louise (Neale) Morgan b. 1892 d.
Live at Waxahackie, Texas

(3) Fay Neale b. 1895 d. 1899

Allie and Louise Morgan have two daughters:

Nancy Morgan b. 1913 d.

Renela Morgan b. 1916 d.

Holbert and Corena Bond had the following children:

(1) Benjamin Bond b. 1860 d. 1945
Lenise (Willey) Bond b. 1862 d.

(2) Holbert Bond, Jr. b. 1863 d.
_____ _____ Bond b. d.

(3) _____ Sims b. 1864 d.
Mattie(Bond) Sims b. 1866 d.

(4) _____ Pipkin b. d.
Lottie (Bond) Pipkin b. 1870 d.

(5) _____ Watson b. d.
Mollie (Bond) Watson b. 1872 d.

I knew Benjamin Bond well. He lived most of his life on a farm about a mile south of Morrisville, Mo., and later in Morrisville. He had three or four children, the oldest being named for her grandmother Corena Lemmon, and is of about my age.

Smith and Alzana Woodard had the following children:

(1)	Smith Woodard, Jr.	b. 1862	d.
	_____ _____ Woodard	b. 1863	d.
(2)	Melvin Woodard	b. 1863	d.
	_____ _____ Woodard	b. 1864	d.
(3)	James Woodard	b. 1865	d.
	Bell (Ruyle) Woodard	b. 1865	d.
(4)	_____ Stallings	b. 1866	d.
	Ollie (Woodard) Stallings	b. 1868	d.

I well remember Alzana Woodard. She lived to a ripe old age.

I knew Smith Woodard and his wife. They lived on a farm about one mile South West of Morrisville.

I also knew Bell Woodard. Her husband James Woodard died young and they had one child named Reginald. She and her son lived near our family in Polk Co., Mo. and Reginold and I went to Oakville School together. He is of the same age as the writer.

I knew Ollie Stallings well and her mother Alzana lived with her the latter part of her life at Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo.

Ollie Stallings had one daughter, Alzana. She attended a girls boarding school at Belleville, Illinois, and frequently visited the writer and family in St. Louis.

For information on John and Mary (Lemmon) Watson see section on John Newton Hamilton's family (Thomas and Nellie(Hamilton) Watson).

CHAPTER X

The Lemmon and Wallace Families - Continued

Jefferson Lemmon was, like his older brothers William and James, a doctor and he too was an excellent doctor and a public spirited citizen. He also obtained his medical education in St. Louis and in the same manner as his older brothers.

He practiced medicine at Morrisville for many years with Dr. Miller who was older, and they also operated a drug store. May 1, 1890, when he was 44 years of age, he and his family moved to Trenton, Texas, where he remained until his death in 1897 at the age of 51 and is buried at Morrisville, Missouri.

He practiced medicine and operated a drug store at Trenton and later his son Waldo was with him in the drug store.

In October when he was 15 years of age, enlisted in Company D, Fifth Mo. Confederate Volunteers and served two years.

After the army service he became hospital stewart of Cherokee Artillery and there gained his first knowledge of medicine. In 1874 at age of 28, he entered Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri.

Additional information about Jefferson Lemmon is given in an earlier part of this history under the early history of Polk Co., Missouri.

He and his wife Marcella raised a large and fine family and their descendants are scattered throughout Texas and on to California and are splendid citizens.

Jefferson and Marcella Lemmon had the following children:

(1)	Robert Morris Lively	b. 1/1/1856	d. 11/4/1906
	Clara Susan (Lemmon) Lively	b. 6/27/1869	d. 1922
	Married in June 1893		
(2)	Dr. Waldo N. Lemmon	b. 1872	d. 1/1/1944
	Mary Josephine Daisey(Holmes)Lemmon	b. 1876	d.
(3)	Joseph T. Pridmore	b. 1871	d.
	Laura Lewis (Lemmon) Pridmore	b. 1874	d. 1920
(4)	J. Frank Thomas	b. 1870	d. 1942
	Emma Theresa (Lemmon) Thomas	b. 1876	d.
	Lives in Dallas, Texas		
	Married 12/18/1902		
(5)	Rufus A. King	b. 1875	d. 1915
	Molly J. (Lemmon) King	b. 1878	d. 1939
(6)	Walter James Huff	b. 1880	d.
	Sally Ben (Lemmon) Huff	b. 1882	d.
	Lives in Trenton, Texas		

(7) Arthur Ewing Lemmon b. 1884 d.
Leyda (_____) Lemmon b. 1886 d.
6154 Richmond St., Dallas, Texas

(8) Walter T. Davis b. 1884 d. 1946
Annette Marcella (Lemmon) Davis b. 1887 d. 1948
Lived in Dallas, Texas.

(9) Attilla Cox Bond b. 1884 d.
Winnie Vera (Lemmon) Bond b. 1889 d.
12950 BenvenueSt., Los Angeles, Calif.

(10) Steve Podesta b. 1890 d.
Florence Wilma (Lemmon) Podesta b. 1892 d.
363-22nd Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Clara Susan (Lemmon) Lively was born in Polk Co., Mo. and educated at Morrisville,Mo. College. She moved with her parents to Texas about 1890. She taught in Grayson College, White Wright Texas.

Her husband, Robert Morris Lively was born at Pilot Grove, Texas, and was the son of Robert Taliaferro Lively, M.D., and Elizabeth (Burnett) Lively. R. M. Lively died at White Wright, Texas. His occupation was a dry goods man, and he operated a store for many years at White Wright.

Robert Taliaferro Lively, M.D., father of R. M. Lively, was born in Kentucky in 1823 and died in 1865, and was believed to have been murdered by the notorius Quantrill gang.

His wife Elizabeth Burnett was probably born in Kentucky and died in Bonham, Texas, about 1863.

Clara Susan Lemmon was named (Susan) for my mother, Susan Ann (Lemmon) Hamilton.

Cecil Lively, a stepson of Clara, is deceased.

Robert and Clara Lively had the following children:
(all of whom were born at White Wright, Texas)
(1) Morris Ubert a Lively b. 9/20/1895 d.
Eileen (Therwanger) Lively b. 8/14/1901 d.
(Married 3/26/1921)
(2) Robert Coit Hamer b. 1895 d.
Elizabeth Marcelle(Lively)Hamer b. 7/14/1900 d.
(Married in Oct. 1921)

(3) J. Frank Lively b. 10/21/1905 d.
Never married

Morris and Eileen Lively had one child:

(1) Major Robert Randall Hanger b. 5/9/1920 d.
Clara Anne (Lively) Hanger b. 10/15/1922 d.

They have one son, Scott Hanger b. 1950 d.

Robert and Marcelle Hamer had one child:

(1) Gene Hull b. 1/27/1927 d.
Mary Marcelle (Hamer) Hull b. 10/1/1930 d.
Married 9/1/1951

Gene and Marcelle Hull have no children.

(1) Morris Uberta Lively is an ordained (1923) minister of the Christian Church. In 1925 he was commissioned a Chaplain (First Lieutenant) in the U. S. Army Reserve Corps. In 1934 he was called for extended active duty with the Army, and has been in the chaplaincy since that date. He was ordered from the New York Post of Embarkation in 1946 to his present post, the U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital at Amarillo, Texas. In a few years he will be eligible for retirement and plans to return to the college classroom as a professor of literature, which work he did before going into the Army in 1934. He was born at White Wright, Texas.

Eileen (Therwhanger) Lively was born at Haskell, Texas. She is the daughter of John Thomas and Annie (Robins) Therwhanger he being in the cattle business. They live at 1907 South Harrison St., Amarillo, Texas.

(2) Robert C. and Elizabeth M. (Lively) Hamer were divorced in 1934. She lives at 2830 Rio Grande St., Austin, Texas and is Librarian of the University of Texas and is a very scholarly woman. She was born at White Wright, Texas.

(3) J. Frank Lively was born at White Wright, Texas. He lives at Baylor, Texas, and is an employee of the Humble Oil and Refinery Company.

Clara Ann (Lively) Hanger was born at Graham, Texas. She graduated (B.F.A.) from the University of Oklahoma and is an artist.

Her husband, MajorRobert Randall Hanger (U. S. Air Force) was born at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and is stationed at Westover Field, Massachusetts. They have a son, Scott Hanger, born 12/19/50, in U. S. Military Hospital in Berlin, Germany.

Gene Hull was born at Amarillo, Texas, and is an Electrical Engineer.

Dr. Waldo N. Lemmon, age 71, died at Hereford, Texas, in 1944, after being ill for about two years. He formerly lived in Trento Texas, where he conducted a drug store as partner with his late father Dr. Jefferson Lemmon.

Later he attended Medical College in Galveston, Texas, and at Barnes Medical School, St. Louis, graduating in 1899. He practic medicine at various places, including Leeds, Kansas, until his health failed. From 1909 until 1925 he served as medical missionary in the Philippines, under the direction of the Christian church.

He was buried at Amarillo, Texas.

While in the Philippines, Dr. Lemmon established the Mary Chiles Hospital, still a leading hospital in Manila. During a furlough spent in the U.S.A., during World War I, he and three other men raised one million dollars for foreign missions.

Dr. Lemmon was an ordained minister, a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F., the Deaf Smith County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association, a fellow in the American Medical Association, and an elder in the First Christian church at Hereford, Texas.

During his furloughs from the Philippines, he practiced in Brownfield, Texas, and in Lubback, Texas, with his son. Returning to this country, he practiced medicine at Liberal, Kansas, from 1931 to 1939. He spent the last few years in Hereford, Texas.

Dr. Lemmon and Mary J. Daisey Holmes were married at Trenton, Texas, 60 miles N. E. of Dallas, May 6, 1894.

Surviving him (1944) were his wife, one son, Dr. J. R. Lemmon of Amarillo, Texas., and one daughter, Mrs. D. P. Grosshaus, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; one brother, Arthur Lemmon, of Dallas; five sisters, Mrs. Emma Thomas and Mrs. W. T. Davis of Dallas, Mrs. Walter Huff of Trenton, Mrs. G. C. Bond of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Steve Podesta of San Francisco, California.

Mary J. Daisey (Holmes) Lemmon's parents were:

William C. Holmes, M.D., and Laura (Hamilton) Holmes. She was born in the State of Mississippi and it would be of great interes to know whether or not she was related to the present writer's family (Hamilton).

William C. Holmes, M.D., graduated at the University of Virginia, and was a cousin of the poet and writer, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

William C. Holmes was a Captain in the Confederate Army (Medical Corps.) and went to Trenton, Texas, after the Civil War. He was a practitioner and philosopher and had studied law, and was one of the framers and signers of the New State of Texas Constitution -- "A brilliant Country Gentleman, M. D. and friend to humanity", a "died in the wool rebel" to the last, but an American patriot nevertheless.

Mary J. Daisey (Holmes) Lemmon had one half sister:

Pearl Connelly - Deceased

and four brothers living:

John Augustus Holmes
Thomas Holmes
W. C. Holmes, Jr.
Frederick Holmes of Washington, D.C. and Kansas City, Mo.

Mary J. Daisey (Holmes) Lemmon is still living at Hereford, Texas, at the age of 76, and is healthy and active and was a true helpmate to her husband Waldo Lemmon, M.D., and also a missionary in the Philippines.

Waldo and Daisey Lemmon had the following children:

(1) Jefferson Ralph Lemmon, M.D. b. 1895 d.
Margarette Estelle (Rorex) Lemmon b. 1898 d.
Married 3/21/1920 at Dallas, Texas

(2) Donald Richard P. Grosshaus b. 1896 d.
Emma Theresa (Lemmon) Grosshaus b. 1898 d.
2129 E. 20th St., Tulsa 4, Okla.

(3) Maurine Lemmon b. 1900 d. 1903

(4) W. N. Lemmon, Jr. b. 1902 d. 1905

J. Ralph and Margarette Lemmon had three children as follows:

(1) Eugene Ralph Lemmon b. 4/8/1921 d.
Mary Jo (Griffin) Lemmon b. 1923 d.
Married at Sayre, Okla., June 1941

(2) Robert Rorex Lemmon b. 1/19/1924 d.
Born at Dallas, Texas

(3) Beverly Margaret b. 11/2/1932 d.

Eugene and Mary Lemmon had the following three children:

(1) Lonnie Ralph Lemmon b. 6/10/1942 d.
Born at San Diego, Calif.
(2) Linda Jo Lemmon
Born at Amarillo, Texas b. 10/24/1946 d.
(3) Rodney Eugene Lemmon
Born at Amarillo, Texas b. 6/25/1950

Jefferson Ralph Lemmon, M.D., was born at Trenton, Texas. He graduated with the degree of M.D. from Baylor University of Dallas, Texas in 1919. He has practiced as a pioneer Pediatrici from 1924 to date at Amarillo, Texas, and is an Elder in the Christian Church of that city.

He is very well known and very successful Pediatrician (baby doctor) as well as a very fine citizen and gentleman. He is a very worthy successor of several relatives who were successful physicians and the families should and are very proud of this good and gifted member.

His wife, Margarette (Rorex) Lemmon's parents were:

John M. and Docila Rorex of Dallas, Texas.

Eugene Ralph Lemmon was born at Dallas, Texas in 1921. He graduated from Amarillo High School and attended the University of Texas and West Texas State College.

He is a Draftsman and Designer for Hughes Aircraft Corporation of Los Angeles and San Pedro, California, and is author of Secret Operational Manual for Hughes Flying Boat (Top Secret). He was First Lieutenant and Pilot of C-47 in World War II-CBI Theatre of War. He has the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross, and two Oak Leaf Clusters on each Presidential Citation for his unit in Combat Cargo Group (China, India, Burma).

All of us are, I am sure, proud of the great accomplishments of this young relative.

Robert Rarex Lemmon is single and graduated from Amarillo High School. He is an Industrial Engineer (Aircraft) and lives at Los Angeles, California.

Beverly Margaret Lemmon is single, graduated from Amarillo High School and is a Sophomore at the University of Texas, where she is majoring in Mathematics and Ceramic Engineering.

She is a talented modern "Jazz" piano player and has personality, brains and is a mathematical expert. What a fine start for one so young (20).

Donald and Emma Grosshaus have two children as follows:

(1) Richard Grosshaus	b. 1925	d.
(2) Charles Grosshaus	b. 1928	d.

Joe and Laura Pridmore had the following children:

(1) Joseph T. Pridmore, Jr.	b. 1896	d.
Iva (Lee) Pridmore	b. 1900	d.
1112 Ave., Q, Lubback, Texas		
(2) Bernice Low (Pridmore)	b. 1899	d.
_____ Low	b.	d.
(3) Samuel Pridmore	b. 1902	d.
(4) Theodore Pridmore	b. 1905	d.
(5) Glenda Joe Pridmore	b. 1907	d.
(6) James Pridmore	b. 1909	d.
(7) Donna B Pridmore	b. 1912	d.

(8) Bennie Dee)
(9) Marie) Deceased
(10) Mollie)

J. Frank and Emma Thomas had the following children:

(1) _____ Kreuter	b. 1905	d.
Dorothy Marcella (Thomas) Kreuter	b. 1908	d.
6530 Prosper St., Dallas, Texas		
(2) Rudy Malinak	b. 1908	d. 1934
Franklyn Theresa (Thomas) Malinak	b. 1911	d.

_____ and Dorothy Kreuter had two children as follows:

(1) George Kreuter	b. 1930	d.
(2) Francis Kreuter	b. 1933	d.

Rudy and Franklyn Malinak had the following child:

(1) Rudy Malinak, Jr.	b. 1932	d. 1935

J. Frank Thomas and his father were in the Real Estate business when he was married in 1902. He and his wife Emma lived in Los Angeles California for eight years where J.Frank passed away.

Rufus and Mollie King had the following children:

(1) William Jefferson King	b. 1897	d.
(2) Waldo Ben King	b. 1899	d.
(3) Robert V. King	b. 1901	d.
_____ _____ King	b. 1903	d.
(4) Laura King	b. 1904	d. 1906
(5) Earl	b. 1907	d. 1910
(6) Tom Owen King	b. 1909	d. 1935
Lois (_____) King*	b. 1911	d.
*Married again.		
(7) Gene Anderson	b. 1909	d.
Martine (King) Anderson	b. 1912	d.
(Farmers)		
(8) Dwight French	b. 1910	d.
Lulu Maud (King) French	b. 1914	d.

Robert V. King had the following children:

Billie Fay King	b. 1923	d.
Robert King	b. 1925	d.
Harriet King	b. 1928	d.

Tom Owen King and wife had one daughter:

Tommie Low King	b. 1932	d.

Gene and Martine Anderson had the following children:

(1) Gene Anderson	b. 1932	d.
(2) Bryan Anderson	b. 1934	d.
(3) Alvin Anderson	b. 1936	d.
(4) Wendellyn Anderson	b. 1939	d.
(5) Monte Anderson	b. 1941	d.
(6) Jerry Anderson	b. 1944	d.
(7) Terry Anderson	b. 1944	d.

Dwight and Lulu French had the following children:

(1) Don French	b. 1933	d.
(2) Sue French	b. 1935	d.
(3) Thomas French	b. 1938	d.
(4) Michael French	b. 1941	d.

Walter and Bennie Huff have no children. Walter was bookkeeper for the firm of Routh, Southerland and Co., for 29 years and left that work to become Postmaster of his home town, Trenton, Texas, for 20 years and retired in April, 1952. Bennie's sister Laura's son, Joe Pridmore, lived with them for several years. Joe Pridmore now lives in Lubback, Texas.

They live in Trenton, Texas where her parents lived and where her younger sisters were born. Walter and Bennie have ranching interests in West Texas.

They are very much interested in and fond of the Lemmon family of Texas which they have every right to as it is a most splendid and growing family.

Arthur and Leyda Lemmon had the following children:

(1) James Jefferson Lemmon	b. 1906	d.
Isobel (Neff) Lemmon	b. 1908	d.
(2) Johnnie Neff	b. 1906	d.
Louise (Lemmon) Neff	b. 1908	d.
(3) J. R.Lemmon -- Single	b. 1912	d.

James and Isobel Lemmon had the following children:

(1) James Lemmon, Jr.	b. 1930	d.
(2) Michael Lemmon	b. 1933	d.

Johnnie and Louise Neff had the following children:

(1) Betty Ann Neff	b. 1931	d.
(2) Nancy Neff	b. 1934	d.

Walter and Annette Davis had the following children:

(1) Charles Rulstein	b. 1905	d.
Earnestine (Davis) Rulstein	b. 1908	d.
(2) I. A. Paggett	b. 1909	d.
Mary Ann (Davis) Paggett	b. 1911	d.
(3) Walter T. Davis Jr.	b. 1914	d.
Jerry (_____) Davis	b. 1916	d.

Charles and Earnestine Rulstein had the following child:

Sally Jeane Rulstein	b. 1929	d.Deceased

I. A. and Mary Paggett had the following children:

Gary Paggett	b. 1932	d.
Dewey Paggett	b. 1934	d.

Walter and Jerry Davis Jr. had the following children:

Annette Davis	b. 1938	d.
Cynthia Davis	b. 1941	d.

A. C. and Winnie Bond had the following children:

(1) A. Edward Bond	b. 1910	d.
Evelyn (_____)Bond	b. 1912	d.
(2) William Jefferson Bond	b. 1913	d.
Peggy (_____) Bond	b. 1915	d.
(3) Wallie A. Sherrill	b. 1913	d.
LaVerne Louise(Bond) Sherrill	b. 1916	d.
(4) Guy Cagle	b. 1918	d.
Attilla Jean (Bond) Cagle	b. 1920	d.
No children.		

Edward and Evelyn Bond had the following child:

Lee Bond	b. 1933	d.

William and Peggy Bond had the following child:

Carol Ann Bond	b. 1936	d.

Wallie and LaVerne Sherrill had the following child:

Wallie A. Sherrill, Jr.	b. 1938	d.

A. Edward is married and has a son, Lee. He lives in Portland, Oregon and is Sales Manager for the Rexall Drug Co., and President of United Wholesale Drug Co. He has seven Western States for Rexall Drug Co.

LaVerne Louise is married and has a son, Wallie, Jr. She is married to "Captain Wallace A. Sherrill", graduate of Annapolis, Class 1933. They live in Monterey, California where Captain Sherrill is Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station.

"Attilla Jean" is married (no children) to "Guy Nelson Cagle" of Macon, Georgia. He is account representative for "North American Aviation Co." of Los Angeles, California. Attilla Jean Cagle is a talented muscian. She and her mother have given their services to the Veterans Hospital in Los Angeles for several years. She sings and her mother plays piano for her. They work with the patients through Musical Therapy. Attilla Jean is a graduate of Brimmer May private school for girls of Boston, Massachusetts. She took leads in the drama field for

Harvard College several years and has sung in famous places in Boston.

She is now singing and playing at Wadsworth General Hospital for the patients, which is a most gratifying contribution for our boys of World War II and the Korean War.

A. C. Bond and his wife, Winnie, live in Los Angeles. He is a very successful business man, being Vice President of all the Rexall Drug Stores all over the U.S.A. and Canada.

Steve and Florence Podesta had the following children:

(1)	Harold Udelhopen	b. 1922	d.
	Mary Jane (Podesta)Udelhopen	b. 1923	d.

Harold and Mary Udelhopen have the following children:

(1)	Sally Florence Udelhopen	b. 1944	d.
(2)	Steve Udelhopen	b. 1946	d.
(3)	David Udelhopen	b. 1949	d.

Steve and Florence Podesta live in Los Angeles California.

George and Susan (Lemmon) Hamilton are covered under the Hamilton Family.

CHAPTER XI

The Lemmon and Wallace Families - Continued

T. H. Benton Lemmon and Sarah Elizabeth (Treadway) Lemmon were married in Polk Co. 1/1/1871, she at the age of 15 and he at the age of 21. Their children are as follows:

(1)	William Edward Lemmon	b. 10/27/1871	d. 1951
	Mattie (Wells) Lemmon	b. 1875	d. 1951
(2)	John Franklin Lemmon	b. 12/7/1873	d. 5/8/1951
	Rose Altha (Fullerton) Lemmon	b. 1876	d.
(3)	Nora Lewis (Lemmon) _____	b. 3/8/1877	d. 1888
(4)	Almon Fausett	b. 1877	d. 1940
	Ora Ellen (Lemmon) Fausett	b. 4/1/1879	d. 1928
(5)	Jessie Harland Lemmon	b. 6/29/1881	d.
	Rintha (Ruyle) Lemmon	b. 1883	d.
	Wichita, Kansas		
(6)	Francis Alexander Lemmon	b. 5/30/1883	d. 1902
(7)	Carl Jefferson Lemmon	b. 8/4/1885	d.
	Lives in Oklahoma		
(8)	James Albert Lemmon	b. 6/9/1887	d.
	Carlie (Fair) Lemmon	b. 1889	d.
	Address is Vera, Oklahoma		

(9) T. H. B. Lemmon and Carrie (_____) Lemmon were married in 1890 and had the following children:

(9)	Omer Lemmon	b. 1891	d. 1949
	Gene (Mitchell) Lemmon 1st	b. 1893	d. 1945
	June ( ) Lemmon 2nd		
(10)	Joseph Lonsdale Lemmon	b. 1893	d.
	Beatrice (Luftin) Lemmon 1st	b. 1883	d.
	Marie ( ) Lemmon 2nd	b. 1919	d.

Joseph Lemmon lives at Claremore, Oklahoma.

(1) William and Mattie Lemmon had following children:

Jay C. Hall b. 1901 d.
1 - Fay (Lemmon) Hall b. 1904 d.
6430 Meadow Road, Dallas, Texas.
F. H. Sawyer b. 1903 d.
2 - Dorothy (Lemmon)Sawyer b. 1906 d.
4319 University Blvd., Dallas, Texas

Fay is a very successful housekeeper and gardener. Dorothy took over her father's business at his death as she had assisted him through the years.

(2) John and Altha Lemmon had the following daughters:

1 - Ellis Prater b. 1908 d.
Elsie Bell (Lemmon) Prater b. 1911 d.

They have two daughters as follows:

1. Peggy Lane Prater b. 1934 d.
2. Dixi Arlene Prater b. 1948 d.

(4) Alman and Ora Fausett had the following children:

1. Carl Fausett b. 1900 d.
2. Glenn Fausett
3. Raymond Fausett
4. Jack Fausett
Idris (Pfass)
Hazelton, Kansas

1 - Bonnie Fausett
2 - Lawrence Lane
3 - Ethel (Fausett) Lane
4 - Dale Fausett
5 - Newland Pfass b. 1916 d.
Verda (Fausett) Pfass b. d.

(5) Jessie and Rutha Lemmon had one son as follows:
Henry Benton Lemmon b. 1910 d.

(8) James and Carlie Lemmon had two daughters:

1 - Winnie Leora (Lemmon) Rucker b. 1909 d.
Tilford Rucker b. 1911 d.

2 - Renard Battarn b. 1909 d.
Nellie Lenore (Lemmon) Battarn b. 1910 d.

(9) Omer and Gene Lemmon had one son:

Homer Benson Lemmon b. 1912 d.

Omer and June Lemmon had following children:
1. Iris (Lemmon b. 1930 d.
2. Ines ( ) Lemmon b. 1932 d.

3. Daughter
4. Daughter
10 - Joseph and Beatrice had no children.

10 -- Dr. Samuel H. and Florence Griffin had the following children:

1 -- Dr. C. E. Engleman b. 1/8/1870 d.8/21/1908
Adda Lenora (Griffin) Engleman b. 6/1/1873 d.4/11/1932

2 - Corinne Griffin b. 10/12/1875 d.
not married

3 - Bently Tillery b. d.
Edna (Griffin) Tillery b. 10/10/1887 d.

4 - Jay Lester Griffin b. 3/10/1890 d.
Vera (Rechow) Griffin b. 1890 d.

10 - Dr. Samuel H. Griffin was born near Nashville, Tenn. and came to Missouri with his parents when two years of age and lived near Morrisville, Mo. (Oakville)

His father was Samuel Griffin and his mother was Filah (Robertson) Griffin.

As a small boy I well remember the elder Samuel Griffin who was then quite old and a widower as his wife had been dead many years. He on several occasions visited my father for several days at a time and I was thrilled at his experiences of pioneer life in Tenn. and of his war experiences.

1 - Dr. C. E. and Adda Lenora Engleman had the following children:

1 - Griffin Engleman b. 8/24/1898 d. 7/29/1944
Dovie Melissa (Pratt) Engleman b. 9/25/1898 d.

2 - Orville Jones b. d.
Genevieve (Engleman) Jones b. b. 11/1/1901 d.

3 - Joe Murphy b. 3/30/1906 d.
Maxine (Engleman) Murphy b. 9/8/1904 d.

1 - Joe and Maxine Murphy had two daughters:
Nadine born in and (2) Morcelle in

4 --Jay and Vera Griffin had two daughters (1) Jayoline born 1916 and (2) Jacquline born in 1927.

(8) - George and Susan Hamilton's and (11) William Wood and Emma Hamilton's family histories are given under the Hamilton family history.

Corinne Griffin has not married. She has a splendid musical education and has successfully taught music.

She attended Stevens College in Columbia, Missouri, at the time the writer was attending the University of Missouri and we frequently saw each other.

CHAPTER XII

The Hamilton Family

It is claimed that the first record of this great family in Scotland was Walter Fitz-Gilbert, from whom is descended the famous Dukes of Hamilton. Walter Fitz-Gilbert is said to have witnessed a charter in 1294 conferring on the ancient monastery of Paisley the privilege of herring fishing in the River Clyde. Walter Fitz-Gilbert was governor of Bothwell Castle for the English Crown during part of the Scottish war for independence, but he later joined forces with Robert de Bruce from whom he received great honors, among them the Barony of Cadzow.

The family remained loyal to the Scottish Crown and increased in importance as the years passed. James Hamilton, 6th Lord Cadzow, 1st Lord Hamilton, was created Earl of Hamilton in 1445. Lord Hamilton's second wife was a daughter of the Scottish king, James 2nd, and widow of the powerful Earl of Arran.

It was by reason of this marriage that the Hamiltons became entitled to claim succession to the throne of Scotland next in succession to Mary Queen of Scots had she dies without a child.

Lord Hamilton's son, James, was created Earl of Arran in 1503. In 1549 he was created Duke of Chatelherault, a French title of nobility. His second son was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599, and the fourth son was the ancestor of the Earls of Abercorn.

This great house was elevated to a Dukedom in 1643 when James, 3rd Marquis, was made Duke of Hamilton for his services to the Royal House. The 2nd Duke of Hamilton, William, died from wounds received at the Battle of Worcester in 1561.

William, 2nd Duke, was succeeded by his neice, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. This lady married into the famous House of Douglas (William Douglas), and it was through this marriage that these two powerful families became allied.

James Hamilton, grandson of the 2nd Earl of Arran, was created Earl of Abercorn in 1606. In 1790 a Marquesate was conferred upon the 9th Earl of Abercorn. The 2nd Marquis (Abercorn-Hamilton) was made a Duke in 1868.

Other principal families of the Hamilton line are those of Raploch, Dalserf and Preston (East Lothian); Airdrie of Silverton Hill and the branch who were created Earls of Haddington.

The present Duke of this great house is Douglas Hamilton, 14th Duke. His Grace is also the 11th Duke of Brandon and the Premier nobleman of Scotland.

ARMS - Hamilton (Sometimes quartered with other branches of the family)

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, 3 cinquefoils pierced, ermine.
2nd and 3rd Argent, a lymphad, sails furled, Sable.

CREST - In a ducal coronet, an oak tree fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame saw, proper, the frame OR.

MOTTO - Sola nobilitas virtus. "Virtue in itself alone, is nobility."

REFERENCES

Burkes Peerage, Burkes Landed Gentry, Fairbairns Cresta, Bains Tartans,

a. History of the House of Hamilton by Lieut. Colonel George Hamilton. A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England - A 1200 page Subscription Edition published in 1933, by J. Skinner and Co., 27 Thistle St., Edinburgh, 2, Scotland.

The name "Hamilton" like most family names, came out of obscure antiquity, the first authentic records dating back to about 1200 or 1300 A.D.

The name, as now written, is "Hamilton," and in the earlier periods was written "Hameldon," "Hameldun,"Hambledon."

The derivation of the name is as follows:

"Ha" -- from house, castle, or hall, for gentlemen of middle rank.

"Mill" - from the name of town or place, such as Milton, Millhill.

"Tun" - Anglo-Saxon. Now written "Town," signifies a habitation or dwelling.

The earliest authentic record seems to be of Sir Gilbert Hamilton,and it is not certain whether he was born in England and migrated to Scotland, or whether he was born in Chartulary of Parsley, Scotland, about the year 1250.

He married a Scottish lady of considerable eminence, and a son, Walter Hamilton, who lived from 1272 to 1346, is better known, and became quite famous and wealthy, being a very large land owner.

This land was obtained apparently through his connection with high authorities, and through wars, which were very prevalent at that time. It was said of Sir Gilbert and his son Walter, that they had some courage and much energy.

The Hamilton family continued very prominently in Scottish History, and in 1543 became next in succession to the Crown of Scotland.

One of the narrators tells that the family was second to none in the British Empire, whether the heroic deeds of its Chiefs, or their noble alliances, be taken into consideration.

Gilbert Hamilton had the word "Clerico" attached to his name, signifying that he was a man of learning.

One narrator states that Hamilton is a surname derived from the lordship and manor of Hambleton in Leicestershire, the city of the ancient family of Hamilton, the first of whom settled in Scotland in the 13th Century.

As mentioned above, Sir Gilbert married in Scotland, having married Inabella, daughter of Sir James Randolph of the renouned Thomas, Earl of Murray.

Sir Walter Scott alludes to the Crest of the Hamiltons in his beautiful ballad, "Cadyow Castle."

> "Then speed, thee, noble Chatlerault!
> Spread to the wind thy banner'd tree."

In a note, Sir Walter Scott also mentions the antiquity of its use.

> "Oak, half sawn, with the motto 'Through,' is an ancient cognizance of the family of Hamilton."

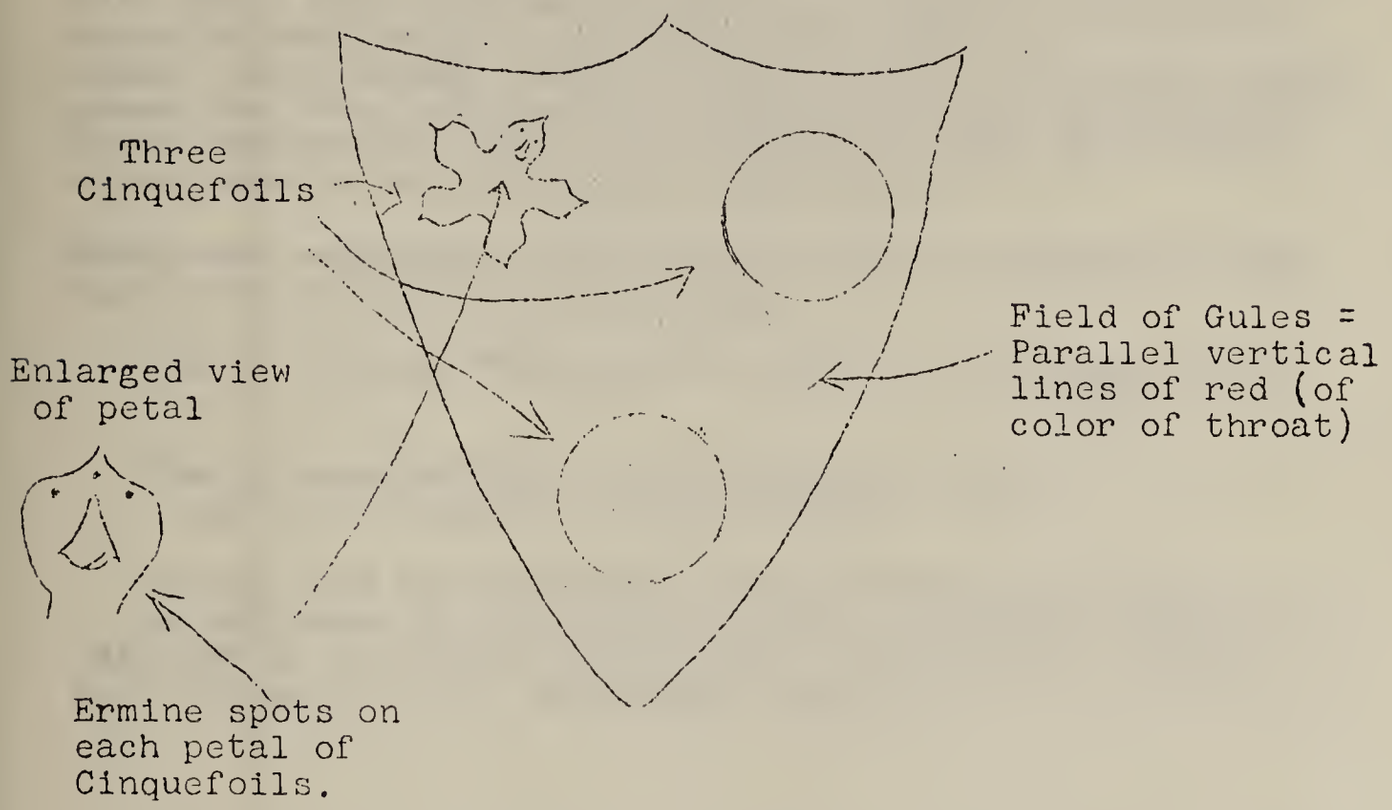
One narrator goes back one generation further, and says that Sir William Hamilton from England visited Scotland in 1215, and there married the daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Strothern.

Another narrator describes the early family as follows:

"Illustrious Scottish House of Hamilton, descended from the great and powerful stock of the ancient De Bellamonts, Earls of Leicester. They derived their origin from the magnificent Norman race, through the lords of the manor of Hamilton in the County of Leicestershire, who flourished there previous to the extinction of the De Bellamonts, who are considered to have been a branch of the family."

The Hamilton Arms originally consisted of one Cinquefoil Ermine on a field of gules. Later the Arms consisted of three Cinquefoils ermine on a field of Gules.

Below is a drawing of the Hamilton Arms with the three Cinquefoils. (Cinquefoil - plant having digitate leaves with five leaflets.)



Hamiltons in considerable numbers from remote antiquity, have lived in and around the town of Hamilton in Scotland, and it is quite evident that there were Hamiltons in England before they were in Scotland.

Branches of the Hamilton family moved to Ireland and to America, both to Canada and what is now the United States.

Many of the Hamiltons came to Canada, Massachusetts, N.Y., N.J., the Carolinas, Virginia and elsewhere. Some of them moved north, some south and some to all parts west from the Atlantic.

A recent acquaintance of the writer, Mr.M. C. Hamilton, President of the Hamilton-Schmidt Surgical Company of St. Louis, has given some further information, as his father was born in Scotland and came to the United States in his early manhood.

Mr. M. C. Hamilton has made frequent trips to Scotland and has obtained much interesting information asto the family, which we hope to record in some detail when we have gotten the story in more detail.

Mr. M. C. Hamilton is greatly interested in the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, and has always spent considerable time in looking up the places of residence and scenes which are indelibly recorded in Burns' poems and songs. He called attention to one of the family, Gavin Hamilton, who is mentioned frequently in Burns' poems, and who was, perhaps Burn's closest friend.

In reviewing the genealogy of the Hamilton family, one is impressed with the fact that the given names of the Hamiltons of the present age are very much the same as those most popular in antiquity. We would say that the frequency with which the names appear in the records of antiquity would be something of the following order:
James, John, George, Gavin, Charles, etc., all being used a great deal not only by this family tree, but practically every family tree, with the exception of the name Gavin, which appears to have fallen into disuse.

Among the associates from which the above information has been obtained, are the following:

Small book on "The Hamilton Family" by William Alton, 1827.

Small book entitled: "The Hamilton Family" by A. A. Parten, published 1867.

Large book by Lieutenant Colonel George Hamilton, a solictor of the Supreme Court of England, entitled: "History of the House of Hamilton," published in 1933, by J. Skinner, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Even a brief genealogy of the Hamilton family would be incomplete without mentioning the famous Alexander Hamilton, with whom all Americans bearing the name would no doubt like to, and many do, claim descent from, with what accuracy we do not know.

Alexander Hamilton was born January 11th, 1757, on the Island of Nevis in the West Indies. He was the son of James Hamilton, who migrated from Scotland, and was a Scottish merchant.

James Hamilton was a British subject.

Alexander Hamilton's mother was of French Huguenot descent, and is described as having an unusual amount of both wit and beauty. She died when Alexander was about eleven.

Although quite young, her marriage to James Hamilton, the father of Alexander, was her second marriage. Her first marriage was to a wealthy Jew, the marriage being greatly encouraged by her family, but proved unhappy. They lived together only a short while.

These detailed facts are mentioned here since in later life, during Alexander Hamilton's greatness and prominence in the formative period of our Government, he was often very severely ridiculed and criticized as to his birth and

ancestral connections by such eminent statesmen as Adams, Jefferson, etc. which further goes to prove the greatness of the man having overcome what to most people would be unsurmountable difficulties.

Alexander Hamilton, as is known, was a youth of unusual ability and gift, and with little or no education started working for a merchant at twelve years of age. At the age of thirteen, he was left in charge of the business while the owner was away for some considerable period.

Records of business letters written by him at that age when most boys are learning to write simple English compositions, have been described as very amazing.

After his mother's death, Alexander Hamilton had a very difficult time. In his fifteenth year he went with friends or relatives to Boston and attended Grammar School at Elizabethtown.

He was very anxious to get the benefits of a college education, and desired to enter Princeton, but found that the work was so classified that he would have to take the work offered in the prescribed manner. He finally decided to enter Kings College, New York City, which as is generally known, is now Columbia University.

With the aid of a tutor, and with his remarkably active mind, he very quickly completed the school work at Kings College. At the age of twenty he left to become attached to George Washington's army, he having been introduced to Washington through an influential friend. Washington at once recognised his extraordinary abilities and soon attached him to his personal staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The incident of Washington having reprimanded Alexander Hamilton for being late for an appointment, and Alexander Hamilton's prompt resignation from his post, has been stressed by all of his, as well as Washington's biographers as representing his quick and active, yet determined attitude.

Washington at that time was in mature middle life -- the idol, not only of North America, but a world figure, and being snubbed by a mere lad of twenty years of age, presented an interesting picture of the two famous men.

Washington's greatness was exemplified in his recognizing his very great ability, overlooking Hamilton's affront and resignation, and inducing him to continue at his post, which he did.

The biography of Alexander Hamilton, as he rose in ability and importance in the nation, and the very great help he rendered to the father of our country is so well known as to make it unnecessary to repeat it here. Always a man of unusual brilliancy, energy, determination, he died at the comparatively young age of forty-seven in the manner known to all.

Alexander Hamilton was married at the comparatively young age to a daughter of a wealthy and socially prominent family, which greatly aided him in establishing himself in the new country.

He had two or more children, the exact number not being known to the writer at this time and one of whom, a son, J. C. Hamilton, has written the life of Alexander Hamilton, published in New York in 1834, and also edited the Works of Alexander Hamilton, printed in 1851.

We hope, on further study, to obtain the genealogy of the descentents of Alexander Hamilton, and to ascertain the extent of his descendents, something of their history, and the liklihood of present generations of Hamiltons being related to him.

About a year back, when the present writer was in New York City, he was inspecting an Air Conditioning plant, which conditioned the air for the Bank of New York and Trust Company, located at 48 Wall Street, New York City.

Incidentally, the Air Conditioning Equipment was manufactured by the York Ice Machinery Company, and the motors by the Century Electric Company, with which company the present writer was connected as an Officer, Director and Chief Engineer for some 35 years.

We learned on this occasion that the Bank of New York is the oldest banking institution in America, and that one of its principal founders was Alexander Hamilton, he then being at the age of twenty-seven.

For a time he played an important part in the growth and development of this bank.

The present writer received, shortly after the above mentioned visit, an illustrated book entitled, "History of the Bank of New York and Trust Company" over the period 1784 to 1934, by Allan Nevins.

This book gives a most interesting and vivid account of the life and activities of Alexander Hamilton, which has come to the attention of the present writer.

Some of the most important information and biographies of Alexander Hamilton, in addition to that indicated above, are "The Biography of Alexander Hamilton" by a distinguished senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and the book by Robert Irving Washaw, published in 1931, entitled, "Alexander Hamilton, First American Business Man."

The outstanding sin of geneologists is hero worship, and the attempt to portray their family tree, or one in which they are greatly interested, as composed principally of superior people.

In the past ages when the general levels of learning and living were relatively low, perhaps this was pardonable, or

at least unavoidable. In the present enlightened age of relatively high levels of intelligence and opportunity, the practice of hero worship is unpardonable, and in fact such an attitude belittles the intelligence of the narrator. In the above rambling,and of necessity rather disconnected narrative, we have attempted to avoid such pitfalls.

We hope to add, or fill in, bits of interesting information as time goes on for our own edification, and if possible, urge all others who may be interested and may be stimulated to likewise interest themselves in the family tree, for it is urged that all should so interest themselves , as we dare say all families average pretty much the same, with plenty of good and some not so good.

Alexander Hamilton's father, James Hamilton, who migrated from Scotland in year 1756 was born about 1732 and of Scottish discent.

The preeent writer's Great Great Grandfather on his mother's side was William Wallace, also of Scottish descent, was born about 1746 or some 14 years earlier than James Hamilton, the father of Alexander Hamilton. The Hamilton and Wallace families were destined to intermarry as they did when the present writers Father, George W. Hamilton, married Susan Ann Lemmon, who's mother was Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon, and since the Hamiltons and the Wallaces in considerable numbers lived in England and Scotland from 1200 and perhaps earlier and by the time (1700 to 1800) they began to migrate to this country, they had intermarried in the old countries also, but this is supposition as time has not permitted a thorough research by the writer as to the very early history of these families prior to their coming to this country.

Since writing the preceeding account of Alexander Hamilton, the following additional information has been extracted from "Life of General Alexander Hamilton" by his son, John Church Hamilton:

"James Hamilton, fourth son of Alexander Hamilton of Grange (or Kerelan) of Kilmarnock by Elizabeth Pollock, was bred a merchant. He emigrated to St. Christopher and later to Nevis (a relative of the family in 1858 aged between 70 and 80 said Jamaica), where he, though at first successful, failed, and was during the greater part of his life in reduced circumstances. In the early period of his reverses he was assisted by his friends in Scotland and in his advanced age by his son Alexander. He died in St. Vincent in 1799. James married a Frenchwoman of the name of Fawcette. Her father emigrated from France to Nevis, where he practiced medicine. Her first husband was a Dane named Lovine. The marriage proving unhappy, she divorced him, and removing to St. Christopher, there married James Hamilton, by whom she had several sons, of whom Alexander was the youngest and only survivor. She died when Alexander was a child, and the indigence of her husband threw their on'ly surviving child upon the bounty of his mother's relatives, Mr. Peter Lytton and his sister (afterwards Mrs. Michell), who resided at Santa Cruiz, where he received the rudiments of his education.

General Alexander Hamilton was born in the island of Nevis 1/11/1757. He went to Boston, Mass., in October 1772 and threw himself into the cause of the Colonists in 1774. On the outbreak of war with England he was appointed to command a Company of Artillery, but soon joined the Staff of George Washington and rose to the rank of General. He was elected a member of Congress in 1782 and took a leading part in the Convention to draw up the Constitution of the U.S.A. in 1787. In 1787 he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury

He was killed in a duel with a Mr. Burr 7/11/1804. General Alexander Hamilton married 12/14/1780 to Elizabeth (1757-1854), daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and had the following children:

1. Philip, b. 1782, died of wound sustained in a duel 1801.

2. Alexander, a soldier, b. 1786, d 1875.

3. James Alexander, b. 1788, United States District Attorney for Southern New York.

4. John Church, b. 1792, d. 1882, a lawyer in Philadelphia. He married and had a son:

   Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, b. 1822, served with distinction in the American Civil War and had a son:
   John Pearson, M. Miss Morgan, from whom he was divorced.

5. William Stevens, b. 1797, d. 1850, Surveyor of Public Lands.

6. Philip, youngest son, b. 1802, a jurist, for sometime Judge-Advocate, d. 1884, M. a daughter of Louis McLane and had a son:
   Allen McLane Hamilton, a Physician, b. 1848."

A review of the mammoth book of 1200 pages - a History of the House of Hamilton, by Lieut. Colonel George Hamilton - impresses one as being very factinal and complete as a family tree or more accurately a multiplicity of family trees of those living in England, Scotland and Ireland. However, for one who is seeking connections between the very large and important "House of the Hamiltons of the U.S.A., the book is disappointing in that the small amount of information in the book about the Hamiltons of U.S.A. and Canida does not permit of a general tie of the Houses of Hamilton on the East side of the Atlantic with those on the West side of the Atlantic.

However one cannot really and rightfully censure the British author for not attempting to do our job for us. Books on the House of Hamiltons of the U.S.A., cover only a small segment of the "waterfront" as indeed does the present author's work as covered herein.

There is, therefore, a real need for some one to cover the "water front of the House of Hamilton in U.S.A. and Canada" and gear it into that of the "Great House of Hamilton East of the Atlantic", which is so well recorded.

This latter work of reconciling the record of the Hamiltons west of the Atlanticwith the Hamiltons east of the Atlantic transcends greatly the writers purpose in covering his own line or branch of the American Tree and it remains for someone, more gifted in ability and with more available time, to tie this branch and other American branches together and integrate them with the original trunk and branches which grew and is growing east of the Atlantic.

Before leaving this subject of Hamiltons east and west of the Atlantic, a more humerous subject may be of interest. While the Hamiltons generally cannot be said to be lacking in fertility of brains or of reproduction of the specie, as regards to the latter the Irish branch appears to hold the honors in the person of one James Hamilton of Sheephill and Holm - Patrick, Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, b. 1727, d. 1800. He was three times married and had in all 36 children.

It is possible that an early ancestor of the present writer's family (Hamilton), in America is:

"Andrew Hamilton, Colonial Governor of N. J. In 1686 he was appointed a member of the Governor's Council, becoming Governor a year later. Deposed because he upheld the landed interests, he left the Colony. Reappointed in 1692, he was removed five years later. In 1701, he served as Deputy Governor of Pa. and was, for sometime, Postmaster-General in America. Either he or his son is credited with establishing the first Colonial postal service."

Andrew Hamilton in his originality and brilliancy was not different from Alexander Hamilton of 100 years later, or of other Hamiltons of earlier and later times in England, Scotland, Ireland, U.S.A. and elsewhere.

CHAPTER XIII

The Hamilton and Robinson Families

My father was George Washington Hamilton born April 27th, 1845, one half mile northeast of Eudora, Polk Co., Mo. and died 8/6/1928, two miles west of Morrisville, Mo. at the age of 83.

My father's father was Wood Hamilton, born 2/1/1816 in Kentucky and died in June 1852 at the age of 36, two miles west of Morrisville, Mo., and his wife was Nancy (Robinson) Hamilton. B. 5/8/1820 - D. 10/19/1870.

Nothing definitely is known about Wood Hamilton's parents as he moved from Kentucky to Missouri while quite young and married Nancy (Robinson) Hamilton in Polk County, Mo., when she was 16 and he was 20.

However, under heading Early Genealogy of the Hamilton Family a section of this history , it is known that the Hamilton family was very prominent in England and Scotland from about 1200 to the present time and that about 1750 and later they began migrating to North America.

Alexander Hamilton's father, James Hamilton, having migrated from Scotland to the Isle of Nevis in the West Indies, some 1400 miles southwest of Miami, Florida in the year 1756. Others came directly to North American Continent now U.S.A. and moved gradually westward through Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee to Missouri and elsewhere.

Wood Hamilton's parents and perhaps grandparents were no doubt in these migrations and perhaps sometime we may be able to trace them back to England, Scotland or Ireland, where the Hamiltons have lived for at least 600 or 700 years.

We do know Wood Hamilton had at least three brothers who built a water mill on Sac River about the time he married and settled near Eudora, Mo. in 1836. This mill was on the ground that Wood Hamilton purchased and moved to in 1851, on which ground my father lived and which is still in the Hamilton family. His brothers operated the mill for a long time and then moved to Arkansas about 1845.

In those days people drank whiskie in much the same way as we now drink coffee. The three brothers, as did other mills, made whiskie as well as ground corn for meal and as a rule the patrons took home whiskie as well as corn meal. There was of course no tax on whiskie and no preaching from the pulpit against its use, as preachers generally also drank whiskie and frequently in abundance.

There are still some of the remains of the mill dam about a quarter of a mile north of the bridge where the Morrisville Eudora Road crosses Sac River.

In those days milling was done by horseback or oxenback by placing a two bushel sack of shelled corn across the back of the animal and the rider would climb on top for the trip to the mill.

The writer's grandmother, Nancy (Robinson) Hamilton was born in Tenn. 5/8/1820 and died 10/18/1870 at age of 50, which was considered quite old in those days.

She with her parents and three younger brothers came to Polk Co. Mo. in 1836 in which year she and my grandfather Wood Hamilton met and were married, and her further life history is given under the Hamilton family history. Her parents and three younger brothers moved from Polk County to Benton Co. Mo. and settled near Warsaw, the County Seat, where her parents died and where her three brothers reared their families. The center of Benton Co. (Warsaw) is about 60 miles N. of the center of Polk Co. (Bolivar).

The parents of Nancy (Robinson) Hamilton, _____ and _____ Robinson were born about 1798 either in Tenn. or further east and their children as far as is known are as follows:

	Wood Hamilton	b. 2/1/1816	D. 6/ /1852
1 -	(Nancy (Robinson) Hamilton	b. 5/8/1820	D.10/19/1870
2 -	Thomas Robinson	b. 1824	D. 1905
	Elizabeth ( ) Robinson	b. 1826	D. 1898
3 -	James Robinson	b. 1830	D. 1909
	Elizabeth ( ) Robinson	b. 1833	D. 1904
4 -	Benjamin Franklin Robinson	b. 1835	D. 1921
	Mildred Elizabeth (Grace) Robinson	b. 1837	D. 1910

It is possible that an early member of the writers family (Robinson- my grandmothers family) was:

"John Robinson (1575-1625), Pilgrim father, born Licoinshire, England; was a minister of the Established Church, deposed for advocacy of Puritanism. After flight with other Puritans to Holland he established a church at Leyden. The younger members of his congregation made up the expedition which sailed on the 'Speedwell' from which they afterward transferred to the 'Mayflower'".

Here again John Robinson was not unlike the writers relatives (or others) of earlier and later times in his zeal for freedom of life and of religion, which inherited zeal has made the U.S.A. now the world's greatest nation and who would venture to say what greater destiny lies beyond the horizon for such a gifted, progressive, freedom loving people.

Further information about Wood and Nancy Hamilton is given in the Hamilton record.

Two of Thomas Robinson's sons, Joe and Thomas, Jr., went to Polk Co. and settled around Halfway and Bolivar and their

descendents live there now including a Mrs. Newsome who lived or is living at Bolivar.

No further information is available as to James and Elizabeth Robinson.

Benjamin and Elizabeth Robinson and most of their descendents lived in or near Warsaw, Missouri and their children are as follows:

1 -	Columbus Robinson	b. 1855	d.
	Martha (Scott) Robinson	b. 1858	d.
2 -	Farlan Hicks	b. 1858	d.
	Fannie (Robinson Hicks	b. 1858	d.
3 -	George Peck 1st	b. 1858	d.
	Newton West 2nd	b. 1862	d.
	Mary (Robinson) Peck-West	b. 1862	d.
4 -	James Thomas Robinson -- Bachelor	b. 1864	d.
5 -	Francis Marian Robinson	b. 1867	d. 1950
	Clara (West) Robinson 1st	b. 1869	d.
	Lucy Maria (Bratt) Robinson 2nd	b. 1871	d.
6 -	Sallie Robinson	b. 1870	d.

Columbus and Martha Robinson had the following children:

1. Oscar Robinson - Bachelor	b. 1878	d.
2. Clyde Robinson- Bachelor	b. 1881	d.
3. Opal Robinson	b. 1883	d.

Nothing further is known of Farlan and Fannie Hicks and of George and Mary Peck Newton and Mary West families.

Frances and Clara Robinson had the following child:

1 - Warren Miller 1st	b. 1881	d.
Edward Cochrain 2nd	b. 1886	d.
Emma (Robinson) Milles-Cochrain	b. 1891	d.

Francis and Lucy Robinson had the following children:

1 - Bert Carter	b. 1893	d.
Mildred Amelia (Robinson) Carter Warsaw, Mo.	b. 1896	d.
2 - Floyd Elmer Robinson	b. 1898	d.
Grace (Kennedy) Robinson	b. 1898	d.
3 - Benjamin Francis (Frank) Robinson	b. 1901	d.
Fyrn (Thurman) Robinson	b. 1906	d.
4 - Elton Gronnemann	b. 1904	d.
Mary Viola (Robinson) Gronnemann	b. 1906	d.
5 - Norris Mowell	b. 1911	d.
Lucy May Dorris (Robinson) Mowell	b. 1910	d.

CHAPTER XIV

The Hamilton and Robinson Families, Continued.

My grandparents, Wood and Nancy Hamilton had the following children:

1 -	Andrew J. Hamilton	b.	1/11/1837	d.	8/22/1842
2 -	James R. Hamilton	b.	9/4/1838	d.	infancy
3 -	Joseph Hamilton	b.	12/21/1839	d.	
4 -	Isac S. Hamilton	b	1840	d.	1842
5 -	_____ Lane	b.	1839	d.	
	Frankie A. (Hamilton) Lane	b.	2/24/1841	d.	
6 -	David P. Hamilton	b.	1/28/1842	d.	8/28/1842
7.-	Thomas Cossins	b.	1840	d.	1910
	Sarah E. (Hamilton) Cossins	b.	12/20/1842	d.	1870
8 -	Jefferson Griffin	b.	1841	d.	1918
	Martha J. (Hsmilton) Griffin	b.	2/22/1844	d.	1915
9 -	George Washington Hamilton	b.	4/27/1845	d.	8/26/1928
	Married i/15/1871				
	Susan E. (Lemmon) Hamilton 1st -	b.	12/10/1847	d.	7/9/1889
	Martha A. (McKnight) Hamilton 2nd -	b.	6/21/1858	d.	1/10/1932
	Married 5/22/1890				
10-	Benjamin Appleby	b.	1845	d.	1910
	Susan E. (Hamilton) Appleby	b.	3/9/1847	d.	1882
11-	John Newton Hamilton	b.	5/13/1846	d.	12/21/1927
	Margaret Jane (Towe) Hamilton	b.	6/26/1848	d.	11/ 9/1927
12-	William Wood Hamilton	b.	2/20/1850	d.	9/29/1930
	Emma (Lemmon) Hamilton	b.	9/ 9/1855	d.	1/10/1929
13-	Thomas B. Hamilton	b.	11/18/1852	d.	infancy

My grandfather Wood Hamilton settled on a track of wooded ground about 1/2 mile northeast of the town Eudora, Polk Co., Mo., near a large spring in the year 1836 when he was married.

He was one of the earliest settlers of Jackson Township. He and his bride started housekeeping there in the early spring and by day they cleared sufficient ground to plant a farm crop and at night for hours, while his wife held a lantern, he cut and hewed logs, split roof shakes and completed a house as well as finished and harvested a crop before cold weather came.

After a few years when more of the ground was cleared and productive and when the older children could be of some help, he supplemented his farming by doing what they called wagoning.

There were none or practically no stores in those areas of S.W. Missouri, so he would load a wagon with cured meat, sausage and lard and take it 275 miles to St. Louis, the nearest substantial trading point and exchange his load of provisions for such items as sugar, salt, coffee, spices, cotton cloth material for wearing apparel for children and adults. The wool clothing was spun and woven at home.

When he arrived back at home, his house became a store for the area and the profits supplemented the fruits of the farm.

Quite a number of such trips were made and I think all of them were made with an ox team and over very rough trails and many dangers and hardships were encountered.

The Gold Rush in California started in 1848 and continued with considerable ferver for several years and many men from southwest Missouri joined those from all other parts of the country in seeking wealth from the yellow metal and my grandfather also went. In fact he made at least two trips to California with wagon and his trusted oxen.

He made use of his wagoning experience to St. Louis and hauled wagons loaded with food and supplies to California, which were badly needed during the height of the Gold Rush and brought high prices.

As far as I know, he never prospected or dug for gold, but traded his provisions for the kind of items which he obtained earlier from St. Louis and hauled them back home.

I have always felt that he was shrewd in augmenting his slow farm income by making these trips and making good trades, for the great majority of those in the Gold Rush lost both time and money and most of them either came back broke or were not able to come back at all.

With his shrewd combination of farming, wagoning and trading, he was able even with a larger and larger family coming along to be in position by the year 1852, when he was 36 years of age, to sell his farm near Eudora and purchase much better ground in the Sac River valley, where his brothers were operating the water powered mill. This ground is about 3 miles east of his original farm at Eudora and is near the town of Morrisville, which in time became a good trading center with culture and schools including a church school called Morrisville College in which College the present writer, much later was to receive good school training.

But as fate would have it, my grandfather was not to enjoy his more fruitful land for long as he passed away within a brief year after moving to the new "promised land", having literally worked himself to death in 36 brief but courageous years and other hands were forced to take over his uncompleted work.

The other hands were his wife, Nancy, who had so ably aided

him through the hard 16 years they had been married and three older girls, Frankie, Sarah and Marthy, who also while young were seasoned to hard work.

This young widow with these three very young girls and with some hired help carried on and raised some five other and smaller children and not only finished paying for the original ground purchased at that location, but also purchased and paid for considerable additional land adjoining which had been contracted for before my grandfather's death.

The oldest boy to live to maturity was my father, George Washington who was less than 8 years of age at the time of the death of his father, but he was destined to do a very important part in helping to raise this family.

He was by nature strong, courageous and thoughtful and at a very tender age began to help shoulder the burdens of his mother and before many years his younger brothers, John N. and William Wood were able to be of great help in carrying the family burdens.

1-2-3-4- Andrew J., James R., Joseph and Isac S. all died very young. The young mother worked very hard and doctors were about non existing and the mortality was very high during the first few years of life. The same situation exists over most of Mexico and many other parts of the world, even today.

5 - Frankie A. Lane and her husband moved to Texas in a few years after their marriage and I have no further information as to their family.

6 - David P. also died very young.

7 - Sarah E. (Hamilton) Cossins and her husband lived in Polk Co. all of their lives. She died in middle life.

Her husband served through the Civil War on the Northern Side and made an excellent soldier. It was he, being older and having a fairly good education, who inspired and helped my father in furthering his education during the war when they were fellow soldiers.

They had two sons, Samuel and Melvin. Samuel became a physician and had an extended practice. His wife's name was Delfinia ( ) Cossin and they had four children, Walter, Harris, Electa and Pony. Walter was about of my age and we enjoyed each other as boys. He died in early manhood. The others are, as far as I know, living, Electa living with her husband in Springfield, Mo.

Samuel Cossin's wife Delfinia died fairly early in life and he married again, his second wife being Nettie ( ) Cossins, they having two children whose names are not known to the writer.

My first experience in living away from home was at the home

of Thomas Cossins and his second wife in Bolivar, Mo. I was 14 years of age and was ambitious to acquire a good education. I had been going to school at the country school at Okville, a mile from home. The school and teachers were not very good and the school term varied from 3 to 5 months depending on the funds available, so I had wasted much valuable time there.

I learned while staying with the Thomas Cossins what my father had learned many years before and that was what a fine gentleman Thomas Cossins was in so many many ways and knew why his oldest son, Dr. Samuel Cassins was such an excellent citizen, physician and friend, having been guided wisely by his father and by his mother, also. His mother of course, died before I was born, but I learned from several sources of her sterling qualities, also.

Thomas Cossins second wife was Martha (Tomel) Cossins and they had one daughter, Bertie, who was about two years older than myself. She was a splendid girl and attended the Bolivar High School and we enjoyed helping each other and discussing our respective school work.

To continue with my father's brothers and sisters:

8 - Martha J (Hamilton) Griffin and her husband Jefferson Griffin were farmers and lived near Gordon Springs, Mo. and about 3 miles from my father's home. They had a large family of boys and girls and while some of them and or their descendents live in Polk Co. most of them now live in Texas, California and elsewhere.

As a boy I frequently visited Uncle and Aunt Jess (Jefferson) Griffin and family and enjoyed the family and learned more of the strength of character inherited or acquired by the settlers of southwest, Missouri.

8 - Jefferson and Martha J. Griffin had the following children:

1 - _____	b. 1863	d.
Fila Griffin	b. 1865	d. 1920
2 - Wood Griffin	b. 1867	d. 1937
_____(Williams) Griffin	b. 1869	d.
3 - _____	b.	d.
Amentine (Griffin) _____	b. 1869	d. 1915
4 - Harrison Griffin	b. 1873	d. 1920
Effie (Dixon) Griffin	b. 1875	d.
5 - Charles W. Barrow	b. 1/4/1880	d. 1/1945
Lula(Griffin) Barrow	b. 1879	d. June 1952
Married 1903		
6 - Logan Griffin	b. 1880	d.
_____ Griffin	b.	d.

7 - _____ _____ _____ b. . d.
Myrtle (Griffin _____ b. 1881 d.

8 - Charles Griffin b. 1883 d.
_____ _____ b. . d.
2835 N. 10th St. North Sacramento, California.

In 1937 my brother Charles and wife and my wife and I made a long auto trip west and visited Logan and Charles Griffin and families who lived in the Sacremento area of California, but I haven't seen or heard from any of the above families since.

Only Charles Griffin of the eight children is now living.

9 - The information about my parents George and Susan Hamilton is given after the others of the family are covered.

5 -- Charles W. Barrow was a Cousin of Hine Pering who was the husband of Flora Hamilton.

Charles and Lulu Barrow had six sons as follows, all of whom are living and married:

1 - Wayne Barrow b. 1904 d.
_____ _____ b. d.

2 - Arden Barrow b. 1906 d.
_____ b. d.

3 - Merle Barrow b. 1908 d.
_____ b. d.

4 - Raymond Barrow b. 1911 d.
_____ b. d.

5 - Benjamin Barrow b. 1914 d.
_____ b. d.

6 - Herbert Barrow b. 1918 d.
_____ b. d..

Susen E. Appleby and her husband lived about a mile south of Morrisville, Mo. 10 - Ben Appleby was Elizabeth Jayne (Bond) McKnights step brother. He was not only a successful farmer, but was interested in polyticks and law and held county offices.

She was his second wife and they were married in 1873. They had three children, Mack, Troy and a daughter, May.

Mack was a farmer in Polk County.

Troy received a good education and was a College teacher in Morrisville College, a Southern Methodist College. In my 15th year I was a student in that school and Troy was one of my professors (Algebra) and he was a smart and excellent teacher. He later got into the Life Insurance

field and did well. He was president for many years, prior to his death of the Ohio Life Ins. Co. of Cincinatti, Ohio and had a large farm with a southern mansion, which was a show place, very near Springfield, Missouri which he greatly enjoyed. I had the pleasure of visiting he and his wife, both at their home in Cincinatti and at Springfield. They were fine cultured people and excellent hosts and friends. He married _____(Lively) Appleby. He died in the year 1949.

May was a charming girl and married a wealthy southern planter and lived in Louisiana. They had some children but I don't have information about them.

CHAPTER XV

The Hamilton and Robinson Families -Continued.

11 - John and Jane Hamilton were married 11/10/1870 and lived all of their married life on a farm on Sac River about two miles below (north) my father's farm.

The Tow family came from Virginia and settled on a farm on Three MoundPrairie south of Bolivar, Mo., then moved to the Sac River farm which John and Jane Hamilton purchased when they were married.

11. John and Jane Hamilton's children were:

1 -	Lonnie Edward Hamilton.	b. 9/18/1871	d 5/ 6/1938
	Sarah J. (Garrett) Hamilton	b. 1/18/1876	d. 1/22/1909
2 -	William Woods Hamilton	b.10/10/1872	d.
	Molie (Claypool) Hamilton	b. 1/13/1879	d. Nov. 1952
	Married 2/5/1901		
3 -	Raymond Austin Killingsworth	b. 3/20/1870	d. 9/ 7/1934
	Martha Elizabeth (Hamilton)Killingsworth	b.11/22/1873	d.
4 -	Jesse Silas Hamilton	b. 7/12/1875	d.
	Emma Jane(Sharp) Hamilton 1st wife	b. 4/15/1875	d. 2/22/1933
	Married 7/14/1896		
	Anna Mattilda (Erdman) Hamilton, 2nd wife	b. 3/28/1885	d.
	Married 10/29/1936		
5 -	Susan Della (Hamilton) Watson	b.8/11/1877	d.
	Thomas J. Watson	b. 6/20/1872	d.
	Married 12/13/1899		
6 -	Luticio Jane Hamilton	b. 11/3/1880	d. 2/12/1889
	Died of Typhoid Fever		
7 -	Nancy Ameldia Hamilton	b. 9/30/1880	d. 9/11/1885
8 -	Peter W. Bloomer	b.11/4/1880	d. 6/21/1947
	Nellie Ann (Hamilton) Bloomer	b. 2/20/1886	d. 3/ 3/1920
9 -	John Harrison Hamilton	b. 7/14/1883	d.
	Minnie May (Slaten) Hamilton	b. 1/13/1887	d.

(1) Lonnie Edward Hamilton was born Sept. 18, 1871 and died May 6, 1938. His wife, Sarah J..Garrett was born Jan.18, and died Jan. 22, 1909.

Children of Lonnie and Sarah J. Hamilton:

1 - Floyd Ray (son) Born Jan. 11, 1899 and died Dec.9, 1943.
2 - May Duncan (daughter) lives at 1647 North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
3 - Electa Compton (daughter) lives at 915 West 68th St., Chicago, Illinois.

4 - Newton (son) deceased.
5 - Lee (son) deceased.
Molly (Becker) Hamilton 2nd wife.

(2) William Woods Hamilton, Jr. born Oct. 10, 1872, and married Feb. 5, 1901 Nolie Claypool, born Jan. 13, 1879. They live at Ash Grove, Mo. Children of William and Nolie Hamilton:3

1 - Dewey (son) born Oct. 29, 1901 and married Clara Ray, July 3, 1920.
Juanita Lois (daughter of Dewey and Clara) born June 10, 1921 and married W.O.Bishop, Aug.23,1937.
Children of Juanita and W.O.Bishop: (2)
Danny Rex (son) born July 13, 1938
Michial (son) born April 29, 1942.

2 - Carl C. born Aug 23, 1903 and married Geneva Youngblood, July 31, 1922. They have one son Carl Delbert, born Sept. 16, 1923, then were divorced. She remarried and lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Carl C. married Cleo (McBee) Ray, July 11, 1929.
Children of Carl C. and Cleo Hamilton: (2)
Charley William (son) born Oct. 5, 1935
Jesse Lee (son) born Feb. 6, 1938

Carl Delbert married Mary Elizabeth Venyard, July 8, 1950

3 - Vinnie Lois was born Feb. 22, 1905 and died Oct.16,1918

(3) Raymond Austin and Martha Elizabeth (Mattie) (Hamilton) Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Arnel Clarence Killingsworth b. 1/27/1893 d.
Lizzie (Atwell) Killingsworth b. 3/1892 d.

2 - William (Troy) Killingsworth b. 3/28/1894 d.
Alice (Lester) Killingsworth b. 7/ 7/1902 d.

3 - Loran Elzie Killingsworth b. 3/15/1896 d.
Julia Ala (Tucker) Killingsworth b. 12/1/1895 d.

4 - Elmer Chase b. 12/ 5/1895 d.
Lily Nelvino (Killingsworth) Chase b. 2/14/1898 d.
no children

5 - Allie Ray Sullivan b. 6/ 6/1898 d.
Gladys Elnoro (Killingsworth) Sullivan b. 5/6/1900 d.

6 - Edwin Charles Killingsworth b. 9/5/1901 d.
Ione Thelmo (Hixson)Killingsworth b. 2/17/1902 d.

7 - _____ Hayes b. d.
Vallie Mae (Killingsworth) Hayes b. b. 9/10/1903 d.

8 - Oscar Royce Killingsworth b. 5/5/1905 d.
Aline Virginia(Cullum) Killingsworth 1st wife
b. 2/16/1912 d.
Nettie Lee (Prater)Killingsworth 2nd wife
b. 6/17/1914 d.

9 - David Ray Woods b. 9/ 9/1903 d.5/6/1936
Hazel Ida (Killingsworth)Woods b. 12/15/1907 d.

1 - Arnel and Lizzie Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Dorothy Mae Killingsworth b. 5/9/1915 d.3/22/1934

2 - Walter Beegle b. 6/1/1915 d.
Ethel Margarette(Killingsworth) Beegle
b. 3/17/1917 d.

3 - Raymond Austin Killingsworth b. 12/30/1919 d.

4 - Roy Dee Hill b. 11/6/1925 d.
Nancy Marie (Killingsworth) Hill b. 5/6/1922 d.

2 - Walter and Ethel Beegle's family is as follows:

1 - Lillian Marie Beegle b. 6/1/1915 d.

4 - Ray and Nancy Hill's family is as follows:

1 - Betty Jean Hill b. 3/31/1945 d.
Robert Randall Hill b. 3/22/1946 d.3/22/1946
Jerry Lynn Hill b. 2/18/1950 d.

2 - William and Alice Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Frank Samuel Killingsworth b. 8/21/1925 d.
Sarie Ellen (Elliott) Killingsworth b.9/1/1920 d.

2 - Rachell Elliott b. 6/12/1928 d.
Geraldine Fay (Killingsworth)Elliott
b. 10/21/1927 d.
(no children)

3 - George William Killingsworth b. 12/14/1929 d.
Virginia Faye (Elliott) Killingsworth
(no children) b. 3/ 3/1934 d.

4 - Lloyd Lester Killingswroth b. 12/10/1931 d.

5 - Horace Preston Killingsworth b. 7/16/1934 d.

6 - Howard Ray Killingsworth b. 12/ 5.1936 d.

7 - Shirley Ann Killingsworth b. 9/ 9/1939 d.

1 - Frank and Sarie Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Jo Ann Killingsworth b. 1/ 1/1942 d.

2 - Ivy Lee Killingsworth b. 1 6/1947 d.

2 - Rachell and Geraldine Elliott have no children.

3 - George and Virginia Killingsworth have no children.

3 - Loran and Julia Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Joseph Weldon Bristo b. 2/27/1918 d.
Mary Larene (Killingsworth)Bristo b. 10.10.1917 d.

2 - William Troy Killingsworth b. 3/26/1919 d.
Opal Marie (Rawell) Killingsworth b. 8/27/1923 d.

3 - Claude Lewis Killingsworth b. 2/25/1921 d.
Frances Roene (Hill) Killingsworth
b. 11/13/1923 d.

1 - Joseph and Mary Bristo's family is as follows:

1 - Sandro Joe Bristo b. 10/ 7/1948 d.

2 - William and Aful Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Linda Marie Killingsworth b. 5/23/1942 d.
2 - Beverly Ann Killingsworth b. 7/ 9/1947 d.

3 - Claude and Francis Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Marvin Eugene Killingsworth b. 2/28/1948 d.
2 - Melvin Lewis Killingsworth b. 7/ 5/1950 d.

5 - Ollie and Gladys Sullivan's family is as follows:

1 - Billy Ray Sullivan b. d.
2 - Sharon (Smith) Sullivan b. 5/21/1930 d.
no children

6 - Edwin and Ione Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Joe Douglas White b. 6/19/1920 d.
Katherine Maxcine (Killingsworth) White
b. 5/31/1922 d.
2 - Edward Douglas Alamo b. 7/21/1924 d.
Jacqueline Ida (Killingsworth) Alamo
b. 12/ 1/1925 d.

3 - Joyce Aneita Killingsworth b. 12/11/1933 d.

1 - Joe and Katherine White's family is as follows:

1 - Douglas William White b. 8/16/1948 d.
2 - Richard Edwin White b. 7/2/1949 d.
3 - Steven Lynn White b. 5/31/1950 d.

2 - Edward and Jacqueline Alamo's family is as follows:

1 - Joan Patricia Alamo b. 10/21/1942 d.
2 - Gary Edward Alamo b. 9/ 3/1948 d.

7 - _____ and Vallie Mae Hays' family is as follows:

1 - Darius Nelson Hays b. 10/20/1921 d.
Nellie Llewellyn (Prenties)Hays b. 7/16/1923 d.

2 - Raymond Charles Ragland b. 11/18/1919 d.
Wilma Pauline (Hays)Ragland b. 12/ 1/1923 d.

3 - Dee Dee Dyer b. 1/ 2/1923 d.
Margarette Louise (Hays) Dyer b. 12/ 7/1928 d.

4 - Eugene Hays b. 12/ 3/1927 d.
Margie Ellen (Robinson) Hays b. 9/13/1930 d.

1 - Darius and Nellie Hays' family is as follows:

1 - Glenda Nell Hays b. 12/ 9/1941 d.
2 - Darius Randall Hays b. 5/28/1943 d.
3 - Carolyn Sue Hays b. 1/ 6/1949 d.

2 - Raymond and Wilma Ragland's family is as follows:

1 - Donna Jean Ragland b. 2/4/1942 d.

3 - Dee and Margarette Dyer's family is as follows:

1 - Jerry Wayne Dyer b. 6/14/1943 d.
2 - Lary Gene Dyer b. 11/26/1946 d.

4 - Eugene and Margie Hays' family is as follows:

1 - Gary Eugene Hays b. 11/ 5/1950 d.

8 - Oscar Royce and Aline (1st wife) and Nettie (2nd wife) Killingsworth's family is as follows:

1 - Kenneth Dale Killingsworth b. 12/ 3/1927 d.
Helen (Adair) Killingsworth b. 8/27/1927 d.
no children

2 - Winston Robertson b. 2/8/1930 d.
LouiseAnn (Killingsworth Robertson b. 9/3/1932 d.

3 - Charles Ray Killingsworth b. 8/ 6/1934 d.

4 - Bobby Gene Killingsworth b. 1/16/1941 d.

2 - Winston and Louise Robertson's family is as follows:

1 - Winston Randall Robertson b. 7/ 5/1951 d.

9 - David and Hazel Woods' family is as follows:

1 - G. B. Shields b. 5/12/1923 d.
Juanita Lillie (Woods) Shields b. 3/17/1927 d.

2 - Rosa Lee Woods b. 7/ 8/1928 d.

3 - William Davis Weiass b. 10/11/1921 d.
Billie Fay (Woods) Weiass b. 12/28/1930 d.

4 - Billie Harold McWalters b. 8/21/1931 d.
Christine Etta (Woods) McWalters b.4/19/1932 d.
No children

5 - Imogene Opal Woods b. 6/ 5/1933 d.

6 - Wyonona Margerette Woods b. 7/10/1935 d.5/6/1936

1 - G. B. and Juanita Shields' family is as follows:

1 - Geneva Lou Shields b. 10/22/1950 d.

3 - William and Billie Weiass' family is as follows:

1 - Sandra Lee Weiass b. 8/ 4/1951 d.

I well remember Lonnie Hamilton who was a farmer near where he grew up.

I also well remember William Wood Hamilton, Jr. Early in life he became interested in timber and spent most of his life in the timber business and mostly in walnut timber. He has lived in Wishart and Kansas City, Mo., Ash Grove, Mo. most of his life. I visited William and wife at Ash Grove, Mo. in August, 1952.

I have a very faint recollection as a small boy of seeing Martha Elizabeth (Hamilton) Killingsworth. She married young and moved to Dallas, Texas and haven't had the pleasure of seeing her since. The splendid family record herein, prepared by her and her daughter, Lily Nelvino (Killingsworth) Chase attests to the large and splendid family she raised.

I well remember Jesse and his wife Emma (Sharp) Hamilton, even before they were married and also remember Emma's father and mother and her brothers and sisters. Soon after Jesse and Emma were married, they moved to Kansas and Jesse and his second wife now live at Argonia, Kansas, where he has raised his family and has done well owning and operating two grain elevators amd a feed store. I visited Jesse and his 2nd wife at the home of his brother, William, in Ash Grove, Mo. in August 1952.

4 - The children of Jesse and Emma Hamilton are as follows:

1 - Keet Hamilton b. 4/ 4/1896 d.
Argonia, Kansas
Iva May (Scott) Hamilton b. 1/28/1900 d.
Married 12/20/1941

2 - Floyd Raymond Johnson b. d.
Marvel Mae (Hamilton)Johnson b. 10/22/1899 d.
Married 2/6/1916
5253 West 115 A St. Los Angeles, Calif.

3 - Frank Harding McCullough b. d.12/21/1846
Vera (Hamilton) McCullough b. 9/ 5/1901 d.
2726 E. Harry St.Wichita, Kansas.
Married 5/20/1922

4 - Ralph Grunby 1st b. 1901 d.
Calvin T. Handy 2nd b. 1901 d.
Faye (Hamilton)Grunby-Handy b. 1903 d
She has one daughter -Patricia Jane
1618 Caldwell St., Goodland, Kansas.

5 - Hoyt J. Hamilton b. 5/ 9/1905 d.
17072 Sante Fe, Hayward, Calif.
Ellen Lois (McCall) Hamilton b. 5/21/1905 d.
Married 7/26/1927

2 - Lloyd and Marvel Johnson had the following 4 children:

1 - Gerald Dean Johnson b. 9/ 5/1917 d.
Velma Ruth (Kindig) Johnson b. 6/26/1920 d.
Married 2/18/1940

1 - Gerald and Velma Johnson had the following children:

1. Carole Ann Johnson b. 12/26/1940 d.
2. Betty Joyce Johnson b. 8/24/1945 d.
3. James Allen Johnson b. 5/31/1949 d.

2 - Edwin Keith Mayfield 1st b. Sept. 1909 d.
Edward William Robe. 2nd b. 1917 d
Rozella Fay (Johnson) Mayfield b. 1/24/1919 d.
1st - married March 1936
2nd - married March 1941

2- Edwin and Rozella Mayfield had the following children:
1.Deanna Mae Mayfield b. 4/13/1937 d.
adopted 1944
2.Sharon Kay Mayfield b. 7/13/1938 d.
adopted 1944

2 - Rozella and Robe had one child

1. Silma Ray Robe b. 1946 d.

(3) - Richard Lloyd Johnson b. 8/23/1921 d.

Helen Elizabeth (Wolfe Johnson b. 1/ 7/1920 d.
Married 10/12/1945

3 - Richard and Helen Johnson had the following child:

Marjorie Ann Johnson b. 9/ 9/1946 d.

4 - George Robert Cornwald b. 4/23/1928 d.
Mary Jane (Johnson) Cornwald b. 12/26.1927 d.

4 -- George and Mary Cornwald had the following children:

1. Robert Lee Cornwald b. 1/19/1948 d.
2. David Raymond Cornwald b. 10/23/1951 d.

3 - Frank and Vera McCullough had the following 2 children:
1 - Frank H. McCullough b. 5 /20/1923 d.
Virginia (Beery) McCullough b. d.
Married 5/20/1950
2 - David Harding McCullough b. 8/28/1928 d.

1 - Frank and Virginia McCullough had the following child:

1 - Kimberly Ann b. 10/10/1951 d.

5 - Hoyt and Ellen Hamilton had the following children:

1 - Gerald Richard Hamilton b. 5/26.1928 d.
2 - Garth Dean Hamilton b. 9/19/1929 d.
Mary Ann (Swenson) Hamilton b. 9 /15/1932 d.
3 - Dorothy Elaine Hamilton b. 3/22/1933 d.
4 - Keet See Hamilton b. 2/ 7/1940 d.

2 - Garth and Mary Hamilton had the following children:

1 - Karen Ann Hamilton b. 4/ 9/1949 d.
2 - Zoe Lynn Hamilton b. 8/ 1/1951 d.

5 - Children of Susan Della and Thomas Watson 4:
1 - Oma Jane was born Sept. 12, 1904 and married Wilbur P. Cavender, July 23, 1922.
1 - Leon Watson Cavender (son of Oma and Wilbur) was born Oct. 12, 1923 and killed in World War II, Feb. 24, 1944.

2 - John Wilbur was born May 29, 1907 and married Jessie Lou Nihart, Feb. 1, 1930.
2 - Children of John Wilbur and Jessie Lou:
1 - Jackie Lee--born Dec. 3, 1930. (son)
2 - Elsie Mae--(daughter) born March 17, 1932.
3 - Thomas Nihart (son) born Aug. 29, 1933.
4 - Willa Kathryn (daughter) born Feb. 23, 1942.

3 - Etta Lee was born Jan. 13, 1909 and married Winfred Lee Killingsworth, Sept. 28, 1929.
1 - Norma Jean 9daughter of Etta Lee and Winfred) was born April 28, 1931 and married Bob stephens March 21, 1950.

4 - George Monroe was born April 24, 1911 and married Gladys R. McCurry, April 6, 1934.
1 - Children of George and Gladys:
2 - Jimmie Dee (son) born March 11, 1935.
3 - Sammie Lee (daughter) born Feb. 11, 1936.

8 - Children of Nellie Ann and P.M. Bloomer - 8:
1. Nellie Marie (daughter) born May 25, 1913, d. 2/1/1932.
2. Ruth Pauline (daughter) born Dec. 20.D. June 4,1933.
3. Glenn (son) born 1918 and died 1924/
4. Velma (daughter)
5. Vera (daughter)
6. Marian (daughter)
7. Frank (son)
8. Jessie (son) deceased.

9 - Johnnie and Minnie Hamilton had the following children:
1. Ruby Lea Hamilton, born June 20, 1909.
2. Ernest Grant Hamilton - Born Jan. 25, 1911.
3. Troy Emmett Hamilton, Born October 16, 1913.
4. Johnnie Dean Hamilton Born April 13, 1916.
5. Richard Donald Hamilton Born Sept. 1, 1922. d. 12/5/1925
6. Imogene May Hamilton Born Nov. 24, 1925.

Marriage and births of Johnnie and Minnie Hamilton's children, grandchildren and great grandchildren:

1 - Fonnie Lee Taylor Born June 10, 1906
Ruby Lea (Hamilton) Taylor
Their children are:
1. Thelma Aleene Taylor Born April 9, 1928
2. Richard Lee Taylor Born Dec. 6, 1929
3. Robert Eugene Taylor Born August 31, 1931
4. Nellie Mae Taylor Born January 15, 1934
5. James Deward Taylor Born March 22, 1940
6. Fannie Lee Taylor, Jr. Born May 10, 1942

2 - Richard Lee Taylor
Prinda Ann (Reed) Taylor, Born February 6, 1933.
Their child is:
1. Victoria Ann Taylor, Born July 15, 1950.

3 - Robert Eugene Taylor
Edna Frances (Bowen) Taylor, Born June 16, 1934.
Their children are:
1. Ricky Jene Taylor, Born August 28, 1950.
2. Marvin Roy Taylor, Born September 29, 1951.

4 - Herbert Lee Skidmore ,Born March 1, 1930
Nellie Mae (Taylor) Skidmore

2 - Ernest Grant Hamilton
Ester D. (Hargis) Hamilton , Born July 6, 1914.
Their children are:
1. Gloria June Hamilton, Born October 28, 1932.
2. Ernest Grant Hamilton, Jr. Born January 29, 1935.
3. Daniel Wayne Hamilton, Born March 3, 1950.

3 - Troy Emmitt Hamilton
Anna Lois (Griffith) Hamilton. Born October 13, 1915
Their children are:
1. Cecil Elvis Hamilton, Born October 14, 1932.
2. Gerald Joe Hamilton. Born May 31, 1934.
3. Mildred Grace Hamilton. Born March 9, 1936.
4. Troy Emmitt Hamilton, Jr. Born April 17, 1941.
5. Lee Harrison Hamilton, Born April 17, 1948.

4 - Johnnie Dean Hamilton
Alice (Drisch) Hamilton. Born October 27, 1926.
Their children are:
1. Anna Frances Hamilton. Born July 31, 1948
2. Dean John Hamilton. Born June 30, 1949.

6 - Elmer Waymond Kee. Born August 17, 1896
Imogene May (Hamilton) Kee
Their child is:
1 - Paul Waymond Kee. Born September 21, 1947.

Record of John Watson's Family.

John Watson was born Feb. 7, 1834. Passed away Sept. 15, 1913. Married to Liza Jane Maloy. They are the father and mother of Henry M., Thomas J. and Mattie (Martha) Watson. Their mother Liza Jane Watson passed away and their father John Watson married Mary E. (Lemmon) Tuck, who was writers mother's sister. Dr. William Lemmon, writers mother's brother married Bettie Balldon who was Henry, Thomas and Mattie's mother's Aunt.

Mattie Watson married Jake Lemmon who was writer's mother's Uncle James Lemmon's son. Both have passed away.

Liza Jan Maloy was born 1833 and died in 1877. Thomas J. is the only surviver of John and Liza Jan Maloy Watson. He was 5 years old when his mother passed away.

Martha Watson Lemmon - Birth 1862 - Died 1899.
Jacob Lemmon . Birth 1864 - Died 1924.
Their children are:

Grover born Oct. 23, 1885
Jessie born Nov. 12, 1887
Roy born June 30, 1891
Louie born Nov. 3, 1895
Wayn born Dec. 14, 1899

Jessie's Husband is Emery L. Metcalf - deceased. Louie's husband is Clayton Peck. Roys wife Anna Brandewine Grover and Wayn were single.

Thomas J. Watson's grandparents were:

James Watson	b. 1801	d. 1858
Mary Ann (Kile) Watson Married 1833	b. 1812	d.

James and Mary Watson had the following son and probably other children but their names are not known:

John Watson	b. 1834	d. 1913
Eliza Jane (Meloy) Watson 1st Married 1850.	b. 1833	d. 1877
Marry (Lemmon) Tuck-Watson 2nd	b. 1836	d. 1910

John and Eliza Watson had the following children:

1 - George S. Watson	b. 1851	
2 - James Milton Watson	b. 1858	d. 1903
3 - Samuel Wain Watson	b. 1860	d.
4 - Martha Maria Watson	b. 1862	d. 1899
5 - Henry Monroe Watson	b. 1864	d. 1945
6 - Mary Jane Watson	b. 1867	d. 1869
7 - Taylor Watson	b. 1869	d.
8 - Thomas J. Watson	b. 1872	d.
9 - Emily Etta Watson	b. 1876	d. 1933

Information on Henry Watson and on Thomas J. Watson who married Susan Della (Hamilton) Watson has been previously recorded and it is of interest that my mother's sister mary (Lemmon) Tuck - Watson was Thomas J. Watson's step mother and his wife is my first Cousin.

John and Mary (Lemmon) -Tuck) Watson his second wife had no children.

Mary Lemmon was my mother's sister and her first husband was _____ - Tuck who was born about 1836 and was killed in the Civil War in 1864.

They had the following children:

1 - Temelia E. Tuck	b. 1854	d.
2 - Orlena C. Tuck	b. 1857	d.
3 - Smith Hinkle	b. 1856	d. 1925
Marinda A. (Tuck) Hinkle	b. 1858	d.
4 - Minnia Arabella Tuck	b. 1860	d.

Smith and Marinda Hinkle had the following children:

1 - Dennis C. Hinkle	b. 1875	d.
Della (Brown) Hinkle	b.	d.
2 - Henry C. Hinkle	b. 1877	d. 1951
Lew (Cread) Hinkle	b. 1877	d. 1941
3 - John C. Hinkle	b. 1879	d. 1946
Goldie ( ) Hinkle	b. 1883	d. 1950
Harvey Tiller	b. 1883	d.
4 - Ora O. (Hinkle) Tiller	b. 1882	d.
5 - Berl C. Hinkle	b. 1885	d.
Emma (Mitchell) Hinkle	b. 1886	d.
Dr. Frank Kuntrel	b. 1887	d. 1944
6 --Kitty L. (Hinkle) Kuntrel	b. 1888	d.
7 - Samuel J. Hinkle	b. 1893	d.
Fannie (Willard) Hinkle	b. 1918	d.
8 - Wayne Hinkle	b. 1896	d.
Ivey ( ) Hinkle	b. 1897	d.

Marinda Hinkle has 30 grandchildren, 25 great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren.

On Sept. 4, 1952 the writer spent several hours with Marinda Hinkle who is 96 years of age and is active metally and fairly active physically and it was a great pleasure to visit her.

Henry M. Watson, brother of Thomas J. Watson, born June 24, 1864 at Greenville, Illinois and died April 18, 1945. Henry's mother was a Malloy. His father, John Watson, later married Mary Lemmon, after the death of Henry's mother. On December 14, 1898, Henry Watson married Jessie Maud Nash, born Nov. 5, 1867 at Walnut Grove, Mo. and died Oct. 4, 1950. Jessie Maud's parents were Samuel J. Nash and Angeline (Acuff) Nash.

Children of Henry M. and Maud Watson: (3)

(1) Charles Hoyt born Aug. 11, 1901 and married Myrtle Scott Sept. 23, 1926. No children.

(2) Mary Etho born May 15, 1903, married to Leonard Lemmon, July 21, 1921. Leonard passed away in 1939. No children. Married Hugh Young, May 8, 1941. One child, David Hugh Young, born January 20, 1944. Separated from Hugh Young. Now the wife of Floyd Kane.

(3) John Ernest, born Aug. 9, 1906 and married Lucille Little, Nov. 20, 1941. No children.

CHAPTER XVI

The Hamilton and Robinson Families - continued.

12 - William Wood and Emma Hamilton were married 10/6/1873 and had the following children:

1 - John Benton Hamilton b. 9 9/1874 d. 9/27/1948
Mattie (Strader) Hamilton b. 1875 d.

2 - Dennes Smith Hamilton b. 10/ 6/1876 d.4/16/1935
June (Mackey) Hamilton 1st wife
Married 1895 b. 1877 d. 1/26/1899
Mary Catherine (Boone) Hamilton-2nd wife
Married 1907 b. 1874 d.

3 - Benjamin Franklin Teeter b. 7/25/1878 d. 1935
Laura Susan (Hamilton) Teeters b. 5/28/1878 d.
Married 1/25/1898

4 - Cornelius Hine Perring b. 9/11/1880 d. 2/6/1953
Amanda Florence (Hamilton) Perring b.5/12/1880 d.
Married 2/6/1901

5 - George H. Hamilton - 1st b. 11/28/1881 d. 5/25/1909
George T. McKinney - 2nd b. 1882 d.
Cora (Shuler) Hamilton McKinney b. 1882 d.1/21/1947

6 - Floyd Dixon b. 7/30/1881 d. 5/8/1944
Nancy Anna (Hamilton) Dixon b. 12/30/1883 d.
Married 12/25/1902

7 - Joseph W. Hamilton b. 9/21/1886 d.
Effie (Dixon) Hamilton b. 1888 d.
Married 12/25/1904

8 - Dean Roark - 1st husband b. 1/13/1889 d. 5/19/1923
Leslie DeWitt Anderson 2nd husband
Emma May (Hamilton) Roark - Anderson 1890
b. 4/18/1890 d. 6/11/1950

9 - Hayden Benjamin Coates b. 5/21/1988
W. Ruth (Hamilton) Coates b. 9/13/1892 d.

10 - B. Boyd Hamilton b.11/29/1898 d. 1/15/1899

1 - John and Mattie Hamilton had the following children:
1. Gus Hamilton b. 6/ 4/1903 d. 4/8/1931
2. Mike Roberts b. d.
Emma (Hamilton) Roberts b. 9/19/1906 d.
3. Jack Mahoney b. d.
Roberta (Hamilton) Mahoney b. 4/19/1909 d.
4. James Underwood b. d.
Murriel (Hamilton) Underwood b. 8/29/1911 d.
5. Benton Hamilton b. 9/15/1917 d.

2 - Denver and June Hamilton had no children.

Denver and Mary were married in 1907 and had the following children:

1. Earnest Franklin Hamilton b. 7/29.1909 d.
   ( ) Hamilton b. 1911 d.
2. Wilma Ruth Hamilton b. 2/20/1911 d.
3. Leroy Hamilton b. 10/12/1913 d.
4. Wanda May Lea Hamilton b. 11/25/1919 d.

1 - Earnest and _____ Hamilton had the following children:

1. Earnest Franklin Hamilton, Jr. b. 1926 d.
   Mickey Dean (Cody) Hamilton b. 1926 d.
   Married 1945.
   1. Earnest and Mickey had the following children:

   1. Dolan Gott b. 1927 d.
      Juanita (Hamilton) Gott b. d.
      Married in 1946
      1 --Dolan and Juanita had the following children:
         1 - Gary Gott b. 1947 d.
         2 - Rusty Gott b. 1949 d.
         3 - Larry Gott b. 1950 d.
         4 - _____ Gott b. 1952 d.

3 - Benjamin and Susan Teeter had the following children:

1. Wilber Hugh Roper b. 1897 d.
   Willie Ester (Teeter) Roper b . 11/18/1899 d.
   Married Bolivar, Mo. 10/22/1917

2. Fred Carr b. 9/29/1900 d.
   Dorothy Lucille (Teeter) Carr b. 6.24.1907 d.

3. Bennie Raymond Teeter b. 2/1/1910 d.
   Mildred Icel (Wommack) Teeter 1st b. 1912 d.
   Married 12/5/1931, Divorced in 1950.
   Emma (Buxton) Teeter - 2nd b. 1920 d.
   Married 5/5/1952

4. Hazel Teeter b. 10/24/1923 d.10/24/1923

1 - Wilber and Ester Roper had the following children:

1. Raymond Warren Roper b. 9/5/1918 d.
   Mary Francis (Hacker) Roper b. 1920 d.
   Married in Springfield, Mo. 1/2/1939

2. Max Harold _____ Mason b. 12/22/1920 d.
   Ellen Lucille (Roper) Mason b. 1921 d.
   Married 2/11/1939 in Bolivar, Mo.

3. Frederick Allen Van Antwerp b. 1921 d.
   Mary Margaret (Roper) Van Antwerp b. 8/18/1923 d.
   Married in Springfield, Mo. 4/5/1942

4. Howard Buford Crownover b. 1923 d.
   Joan Sue (Roper) Crownover b. 3/2/1924 d.
   Married in Springfield 5/23/1942

5. Earnest Chalmer Derres b. 1926 d.
Lila Mae (Roper) Derrer b. 1/28/1928 d.
Married in Reno, Nev. 7/27/1947
Live in El Cenito, California.

6. Harold Hugh Briggs b. 1931 d.
Nancy Carol (Roper) Briggs b. 8/12/1933 d.
Married in Springfield, Mo., 2/20/1951
no children

1 - Raymond and Francis Roper had the following children:

1. Raymond Warren Roper, Jr. b. 4/26.1940 d.
2. Mary Susan Roper b. 10/22/1941 d.
3. Cinthia Ann Roper b. 4/18/1950 d.

2 - Max and Ellen Mason had the following children:
1. Gary Max Mason b. 4/16/1940 d.
2. Sharon Kay Mason b. 6/5/1941 d.
3. Ronald Raymond Mason b. 4/2/1943 d.

3 - Frederick and Mary Van Antwerp had the following children:

1. Frederick Allen Van Antwerp, Jr. b. 8/29/1943 d.
2. Christopher Patrick Van Antwerp b. 11/29/1947 d.
3. Louann Van Antwerp b. 1/8/1949 d.

4 - Howard and Joan Crownover had the following children:

1 - Linda Kay Crownover b. 4/17/1946 d.
2 - Terry Lee Crownover b. 1/24/1951 d.

5 - Earnest and Lila Derres had the following children:

1 - Dennis Wayne Derres b. 1/3/1948 d.
2 - Michael Dean Derres b. 8/30/1949 d.

2 - Fred and Dorothy Carr had the following child:

Shirley Ann Carr b. 7/27/1929 d.
Born at Springfield, Mo.

2 - Bennie and Mildred Teeter had the following children:

1. Nylajo Teeter b. 4/14/1942 d.
2. Ramona Teeter b. 12/5/1944. d.

Benjamin Franklin Teeters parents were:

Jonathin M. Teeter
Margaret Elvira (Mitchell) Teeter

4 -- Hine and Florence Pering had the following children:

1. William Earl Pering b. 1/31/1902 d
Alive(Mathews) Pering 1st b. 1904 d.
Married 1929

Mrs. Vera (Coy) Pering - 2nd b. 1906 d.
Married 1949.

2. Claude Ogle Perry b. 2/23/;904
Smithy Belle (Sayres) Pering 1st. b. 1905 d. 1947
Married 1924
Bertha (Cluck) Pering second b. 1906 d.
Married 1947

3. Hubert G. Pering b. 12/9/1905 d. 1/29/1908

4. Clifton Hine Pering b. 4/13/1907 d.
Hazel Mable (Rice) Pering b. 1909 d.
Married 1929
Dorris Bert Popejay b. 7/22/1899 d.
Married 1927
Ethel Cornelia (Pering) Popejay b. 1/14/1909 d.

5. Kenneth Rolf Hill b. 1912 d.
Mildred Laurie (Pering) Hill b. 11/18/1914 d.
Married 1934

6. Gene Lawrence Lyons b. 6/9/1918 d.
Sylvia Florence (Pering) Lyons b. 6/11/1920 d.
Married 1940

7. Dale Frederic Kirk b. 3/10/1917 d.
Married 1940
Margarette Lillian Pering b. 1/31/1922 d.

8. Charles Lee Pering b. 6/24/1923 d.
Married 1942
Marry Tommy (Baker) Pering b. 7/28.1942 d.

1 - William and Alice Pering had the following children:

1. Wm. Earl Pering
Alice Mathews married 1929 separated 1947
1. Franklin Hine Pering born December 9, 1932
2. Nancy Jane Pering born Dec. 16, 1938
3. Wm. Earl Pering married
Mrs. Vera Coy Sept. 1949, No children born to this union.

2. Claud Ogle Pering
Smithy Belle Sayers Married Feb. 24, 1924. Belle died 1947.
1. Claud Ogle Jr. born Sept. 18, 1924 .
2. Thomas H. Pering born March 15, 1926

Thomas H. Pering and wife live at 414 N. Adams St., Festus, Mo. He is with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. of Crystal City, Mo. He is a graduate of the Rolla School of Mines. They a very young daughter.

2 - Claud Ogle Pering married
Bertha Cluck June 1947, No children

1 - Claud Ogle Pering Jr.
Betty Short married December 20, 1924.

1. Corky Pering born December 26, 1945
2. Thomas H. Pering
   Myra Cantrell married November 4, 1947

3. Clifton Hine Pering
   Hazel Mabel Rice married February 6, 1929
   Patricia Sue Pering born February 26, 1933.
   Hazel born June 23, 1906.
   Barbara Joy Pering born December 13, 1934
   Larry Clifton Pering born April 16, 1937
   Jimmy David Pering born January 27, 1941

   Patricia Sue Pering
   Claud Warmund married Jan. 2, 1952. Claud born Oct. 14, 1932.
   They live in Kansas City, Mo. and have a daughter Claudia Sue, born 12/16/1952.

   Ethel Cornelia Pering
   Dorris Bert Popejoy May 20, 1927, Bert born July 22, 1899.
   Mildred Marie Popejoy Born February 23, 1928.
   Don Popejoy born August 8, 1931
   Linda Sue Popejoy born January 24, 1942.

   Mildred Marie Popejoy
   Philip Ross Married 1946 Philip born June 14, 1924.
   Dale Ross born April 26, 1947
   Billy Don Ross born August 9, 1949

4 -- Mildred Louise Pering
   Kenneth Rolk Hill married March 30, 1934
   Kenneth Ray Hill born September 8, 1936
   Michael Dennis Hill born July 18, 1946
   Roger Breck Hill born March 2, 1948 Ascom City Korea, Father on military duty in Korea.

5 - Sylvia Florence Pering
   Gene Lawrence Lyons married May 11, 1940. Gene born June 9. 1918.
   Charles Gene Lyons born October 4, 1942
   Stephen Lawrence Lyons Born May 28, 1947

Gene also had Coast Guard service in World War 2 and now is Radio operator for the State Highway Patrol of Missouri.

6 - Margaret Lillian Pering
   Dale Frederick Kirk married September 22, 1940. Dale born Mar. 10, 1917.
   Dana Dale Kirk born October 5, 1942
   Carol Ann Kirk born September 30, 1945.
   Janet Gay Kirk born August 28, 1948
   Gregg Allen Kirk born September 18, 1952

7 - Charles Lee Pering
   Mary Tommy Baker Married July 28, 1942. Mary born March 1, 1925.

Tommy Charles Pering born July 2, 1943
Ronnie Lynn Pering born September 8, 1945
Scott Lee Pering born August 2, 1949

Charles is in the armed forces and has been stationed in Okanawa since June 1950 and sailed for the U.S.A.from Japan, September 6, 1952. He is a First Lt. and is making military service a career.

Mildred's husband, Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Hill is also making a career serving Uncle Sam's military personell. Served a tour of duty in Korea.

Lillian's husband, Maj. Dale F. Kirk also a career boy, has been in the armed forces since September 1942 having completed a tour of duty in the Aleutians during World War 2 and since that has completed two and one half years of duty in Okanawa and is now stationed in San Francisco, California.

Earl Pering is telegraph operator and station agent for the Union Pacific Railway Company and at present is stationed at Ione, Oregon.

2 -- Claud Ogle Pering is a builder and contractor in Springfield Missouri. Had a number of years as telegraph operator fir the Frisco R.R.co.

4 - Clifton H. Pering is also a builder and contractor in Kansas City, Mo. His first employer was Northwestern Yeast Co. of Chicago for a period of about fourteen years. Then with Curtis Candy Co. for about eight years before entering the building trade. The building trade is the first love bf both he and Claud Ogle, who are natural born builders.

1 - Wm. Earl did extensive research work in Springfield, Mo. under the supervision of W.P.A. before entering the service of the Union Pacific for the second time.

8 - Charles L. is a fine mechanic and is in the transportation service in the armed forces.

4 - Dorris Bert Popejay is an electrical contractor in and around Neosho, Missouri.

4 - Hine and Florence Pering have lead very constructive lives.

They have done well financially, have reared a splendid family which is ever increasing and are ever active in civic, social and church affairs.

They have been efficient, constructive and not only profess but put into practice being their "brothers keeper" as is best set forth in the "New Testement".

I feel that their lives have, are and ever will, benefit humanity. They and others who like them are living wisely and constructively are living examples of "Humanity to man" in the making which the world so sorely needs.

A couple like Hine and Florence are the means; by which the Creator preserves and improves the Human Specia, which he has chosen from all forms of life as the highest and most capable of advancement and improvement.

Through the ever increasing number of such good people as is this couple, we are persuaded is the "Divine Plan" of preserving and increasing the good and of destroying and decreasing the bad and so on "Ad Finitum."

I have been shocked to learn of the sudden death of Hine Pering on 2/6/1953. His was one of the largest funerals ever held in Springfield, showing the great esteem with which he was regarded.

I saw him last in September of 1952,and at that time he appeared in the best of health and agreed to head up the arrangements for a reunion of the families in this book, planned for the latter part of August 1953 in Springfield, Mo.

He had the greatest of interest in this book and was of very great help in gathering of information.

Not only all of his large and splendid family, but all who knew him mourn his passing and are thankful for his good and full life.

He was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Springfield, Missouri.

5 - George and Cora Hamilton and George and Cora McKinney had the following children:

1. Eura Lynn Hamilton, Long Beach. Calif. b. 1902.
2. Eunice T. Hamby,Ojai, Calif. b. 1905
3. Arley Roosevelt Hamilton, Walnut Grove, b. 1908.
4. Paul F. McKinney, Morrisville, Mo.
5. Mary Loou (McKinney) Dilla, L.A., Calif.
6. Dorothy (McKinney) Kinder, Bolivar, Mo.
7. Elva (McKinney) Kirksey, Aldrich, Mo.

No further information on the above.

5 - Eunice Tilda Hamilton, daughter of George and Cora Hamilton, was born Nov. 16, 1905 at Aldrich, Mo. She was baptized and joined the Christian Church at Aldrich, Mo. at the age of 13. She was married to Ray D. Hamby, also of Aldrich, Mo. To this union were born four children:

1. Robert (Bobby) Ray Hamby, March 23, 1925.
2. Billy Dean Hamby, August 15, 1927.
3. George Eugene Hamby, April 6, 1930.
4. Cora Anna Hamby, Jan. 24, 1933.

1 - Robert (Bobby) Ray Hamby was married to Betty Jean Magness, on Sun. Dec. 23, 1945 at the First Lutheran Church of San Diego, California. Betty Jean was born Dec. 6, 1929, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Magness. To this union was born one daughter. 1. Marsha Jean Hamby, October 2, 1950. Their home is in San Diego, California.

2 - Billy Dean Hamby was married to Marcella Francis Potts, on August 31, 1948. Marcella was born Oct. 8. 1928 at Ojai, California and is the daughter of Jim and Ida Potts of Ojai Calif., formerly of Polk County, Missouri. They were married at the Ojai Pilgrim Holiness Church. To this union was born one daughter:

1. Carolyn Marcella Hamby, Aug. 29, 1949. Their home is in Ojai, Calif.

3 - Cpl. George Eugene Hamby has spent 17 months overseas in Korea and Japan/ He is to arrive in San Francisco Dec. 3, 1952.

4 - Cora Anna Hamby was married to Dwight E. Thornton, on Aug. 11, 1951, of Blue Lake, Calif. They were married at the Ojai-Nazerene Church, where she is a member. Dwight was born Oct. 24, 1933 at Blue Lake, Calif.

5 - Ray David Hamby was born Sept. 2, 1905, at Aldrich, Mo. His parents were Annie and Alonzo Hamby. She was Annie Blair.

George Hamilton was my closest companion as we were growing up and played, hunted, fished and double dated together. His early marriage and settling at Aldrich, Mo. and my being away at College for five years, prevented us from seeing each other after his marriage. He was a good companion and was a good mechanic and an authority on the steam engines for the operation of threshers and saw-mills.

Cora (Shuler) Hamilton was born 5/20/1883 near Martinsville, Ind. and with her parents moved to Aldrich, Missouri in 1885, and was married 6/5/1901.

Cora Ellen (Shuler) Hamilton - McKinney had the following grandchildren:

1. Sgt. Robert R. Hamby
2. William D. Hamby
3. George Eugene Hamby
4. Cora Anna Hamby
5. Johny Mack Kindey
6. Patty Ellen McKinney
7. Carol' Ann McKinney
8. Mary Elaine Kieksey

and the f'llowing sister and four brothers:

1. Treacy (Shuler) Neil of Aldrich, Mo.
2. Walter Shuler " "
3. George Shuler " "
4. Charlton Shuler - Bolivar, Mo.

6 - Floyd and Anna Dixon had the following children:

1. Paul Adrin Dixon b. 11/11/1903 d.
   Stella Madge (Wheeler) Dixon b. 9/15/1905 d.
   Married 9/2/1923

2. Doren Dixon b. 12/2/1905 d.
Cora Lee (Crussell) Dixon b. 3/27/1907 d.
Married 1/16/1926

3. William Lester Dixon b. 11/13/1907 d.
Maco Madge (Coffmann) Dixon b. 10/6/1908 d.
Married 6/18/1925

4. Howard Rowan b. 7/28/1906 d.
Inez (Dixon) Rowan b. 3/23/1913 d.
Married 7/4/1928

5. Floyd Leroy Dixon b. 1919 d.
Mary Natildie (Chaunecy) Dixon b. 1918 d.
Married 4/13/1940

6. Robert Lee Dixon b. 3/27.1916 d.
Iris Rose (Dickerson) Dixon b. 3/27/1927 d.
Married 12/31/1946

1 - Paul and Stella Dixon had the following children:

1. Paul Warren Hough b. 5/24/1925 d.
Doris Dale (Dixon) Hough b. 4/9/1925 d.
Married 8.5.1944

2. Donnie Lee Dixon b. 6/22/1931 d.
Carolyn Louise (Woods) Dixon b. 9/28/1933 d.
Married 3/8/1951

1 - Paul and Doris Hough had the following child:

1. Paul Warren Hough, Jr. b. 8/1/1945 d.

2 - Daren and Cora Dixon had the following children:

1. Norman Wainright b. 1/23/1918 d.
Betty (Dixon) Wainright b. 12/31/1926 d.
Married 6/2/1945

2. Buddy Dixon b. 9/8/1930 d.

1 - Norman and Betty Wainright had the following children:

1. Leslie Allen Wainright b. 1/4/1948 d.

2. Dennis Dean Wainright b. 10/23/1951 d.

7 -- Joseph and Effie Hamilton had the following child:

1. Earl Murphy b. 1902 d.
Pauline (Hamilton) Murphy b. 8/12/1907 d.
Married 12/28/1929

1 - Earl and Pauline had the following children:

1. Charles Murphy b. 6/16/1934 d.
2. Joann Murphy b. 6/2/1941 d.

3 - Lester and Madge Dixon had the following children:

1. Dean Dunward Dixon b. 2/20/;926 d/4/18/1927

2. Donald Dunward Rowden b. d.
Vivian Lee (Dixon Rowden b/ 3/13/1928 d.

3. William Lester Dixon, Jr. b. 4/20/1930 d.

4 - Howard and Inez Rowan had the following children:

1. Clinton Rowan b. 4/21/1933 d.
2. Anna Jane Rowan b. 3/9/1940 d.
3. Nancy Sue Rowan b. 11/27/1941 d.

5 - Leroy and Mary Dixon had the following children:

1. Jerry Hugh Dixon b. 2/9/1943 d.
2. Lary Leroy Dixon b/ 3/23/1948 d.

6 - Robert and Iris Dixon had the following children:

1. Floyd Milo Dixon b. 10/14/1947 d.
2. Mary Jean Dixon b. 12/2?/1949 d.
3. Teddy Lee Dixon b. 3/9/1951 d.
4. Rex Aaron Dixon b. 5/25/1952 d.

Leslie Dean and Emma May Roark were born and married in Polk County, Missouri 9/29/1907. Early in their married life they moved to Denver, Colorado, where they raised their family and where they deceased and were burried in Crown Hill Cemetery.

They were both fine people and raised a nice family most of whom the writer saw in 1927 in Denver as he was making an extended automobile trip west.

8 - Dean and May Roark had the following children:

1. Wilbert Waldo Roark, 1st son b. 10/26/1908 d.
Francis Julia (Kyle) Roark b. 6/27/1909 d.
Wilbert born Bolivar, Mo.
Francis born Laurens, Iowa
They were married at Laurens, Iowa 6/27/1929
They had the following child:

1. William Park Pools b. 4/10/1931 d.
Phillis Jean (Roak) Poole b. b. 5/26/1930 d.
William was born at Farmington, Conn.
They were married 12/27/1949 at Denver, Colorado.
They have two children as follows:

1. Sydney Linn Poole b. 11.1.1950 d.
2. Leslie Kyle Poole b. 1/14/1952 d.

2 - Edgar Dee Roark, 2nd son b/ 1/15/1910 d.
Ruby Martha (Ledwith) Roark b/ 4/12/1912 d.

Were married 10/1/1927 at Denver Colorado.
Edgar was born at Bolivar, Missouri.

Edgar and Ruby have three children as follows:

1. Calvin James Vincent b. 8/24/1927 d.
   Dorris Jeane (Roark) Vincent b. 3/31/1929 d.
   Married in Littleton, Colorado 3/17/1948

   Alvin and Forris have two sons:

   1. Randall James Vincent
   2. Craig Jay Vincent b. 11/21/1952 d.

2. Robert Dale Hilderman b. 12/18/1923 d.
   Shirley Ann (Roark) Kilderman b. 12/1/1930 d.
   Dale born at Sterling Colorado
   Shirly born at Denver, Colorado

   They were married at Denver 3/27/1949
   They have no children

3. Edgar Dee Roark, Jr. b. 12/5/1932 d.
   Born at Denver Colorado
   Engaged to be married in June 1953 to
   Ferlyn Genet Wilson b. 11/30/1933 d.

3. Millard Eugene Roark - Third son
   b. 5/2/1913 d. 3/27/1944
   Born at Bolivar, Mo.
   Florence Ingrid (Sands) Roark b. 8/23/1918 d.
   They were married in Wyoming 6/1/1937
   They had two children:

   1. Robert Douglas Roark b. 5/6/1938 d.
   2. Paulette Roark b. 9/1/1942 d.
      Both born at Denver

4. Willie L. Dean Roark - 4th son b. 7/29/1915 d.
   Greta Gwendolyn (Gard) Roark - 1st wife born 1916 d.
   Willis born at Springfield, Mo.
   Married in Denver 9/1934
   They have two children as follows:

   1. Maureen Dean Roark b. 8/25/1915 d.
   2. Ronald L. Dean Roark b. 5/20/1937 d.
   Willie and Greta were divorced in Denver 12/1940

4. Willie L. Dean Roark - 4th son
   Laurel Mae (Tilson) Roark 2nd wife b. 8/24/1923 d.
   Married 5/27.1943 in Cheyenne, Wyo.
   Laurel born at Arriba, Colorado.
   They have two daughters

   1. Kathleen Dean Roark b. 9/28/1943 d.
   2. Dianna Lynn Roark b.5/3/1945 d.
      Both born in Denver, Colorado

5. Robert William Larson b. 5/11/1924 d.
   Helen May (Roark) Larson b. 3/25/1923 d.
   Married 4/4/1942 at Holden, Colorado.
   They had the following children:

5. Robert William Larson b. 5/11/1924 d.
Helen May (Roark) Larson b. 3/25/1923 d.
Married 4/4/1942 at Holden, Colorado

They had the following children:

1. Sandra Harriett Larson b. 7/8/1943 d.
2. Michael Robert Larson b. 8/15/1946 d.
3. Patrick Allen Larson b. 12/4/1950 d.

Emma May (Hamilton) Roark was married to DeWitt Anderson, Aug. 6th, 1924 at Denver, Colorado.

They have one daughter:

6 - Victor Emanuel Iacino b. 7/3/1923 d.
Alice Ruth (Anderson) Iacino b. 4/22/1926 d.
Married 9/28/1947 in Denver, Colorado.
They have no children.

All of the above information on the family of Emma May (Hamilton) - Roark-Anderson was kindly supplied by Mrs. Ruby Martha Roark of Denver, Colorado.

9 - Hayden and Ruth Coats had the following child:

1. John Eugene McKenzie b. 8/13/1906 d.
2. Maxine (Coats) McKenzie b. 11/12/1910 d.

Hayden Coats father was Marian Neuton Coats.
Hayden Coats Mother was Francis Isaline Coats.
Both are deceased.

William Wood Hamilton, the youngest, to live to maturity, of my father's brothers and sisters, as has been stated previously, married my mother's youngest sister, Emma (Lemmon), and they had a large family as has previously been given.

John Benton was a farmer living near Bolivar, Missouri.

John Benton recently passed away at the age of 77.

Denver S. in early married life worked in mines at Joplin, Mo.

Susan Ann (Hamilton) Teeters who was named for my mother has lived since she was married in Springfield, Mo.where her husband was a railroad man.

Florence (Hamilton) Perring was named after her Aunt Florence (Lemmon) Griffin. She also has lived in Springfield, Mo. since she was married. They have a large family as has been recorded.

Florence and her husband continue to live in Springfield where he is retired from his U.S. Post Office work.

George Hamilton was named for my father and was about two year older than I and was my close companion until he was married and moved to a farm at Orleans (on Sac River) near Aldrich, Mo

about 4 miles from his and my house.

He died young from Tuberculosis of lungs at age of about 30 years.

Anna (Hamilton) Dixon and her husband were farmers near Walnut Grove, Greene Co. Missouri for many years and later moved to Springfield, Mo. They have a fairly large family.

May (Hamilton) first husband was Dean Roark and in early married life moved to Denver, Colorado and had a large family which I met in 1937 when I made a long auto trip to the west coast and elsewhere. Her husband died many years back and she married her second husband _____ Anderson and continued to live in Denver. She died in 1950.

Ruth (Hamilton) Coates has lived most of her life at Eudora, Mo. where they operate a general store (Mo. Farmers As's.) and the Post Office. This was where my grandfather, Wood Hamilton lived most of his married life.

CHAPTER XVII

THE HAMILTON AND ROBINSON FAMILIES - Continued.

10 - George W. and Susan Ann Hamilton had the following children:

1. Walter Valentine Hamilton b. 9/28/1871 d.8/30/1946
   Norah (Brakebill) Hamilton b. 11/13/1871 d.

2. Charles Lafyette Hamilton b. 10/19 /1873 d.1941
   Margarette (Wilson) Hamilton b. 1884 d. 1938
   Martha Emma (McCool)-Wilson-Hamilton 2nd.
   b. 1888 d/

3. James Lemmon Hamilton b. 9/24/1883 d.
   Dovie Pearl (Hayes) Hamilton 1st.
   b. 3/27/1884 d. 6/11/1948
   Married 2/24/1904
   Cornelia Sophia (Loughuler) Hamilton 2ndb. 9/14/1914.d.
   Married 1/15/1950

4. Benjamin Wood Hamilton b. 7/14/1885 d. 1938

George W. and Martha Hamilton had the following children:

5 - Edgar Leonard Hamilton b. 9/2/1891 d.
    Jewel(McDonald)Hamilton b. 1892 d.

6 - Hoil Wood b. 1895 d.
    Ruby Ioun (Hamilton) Wood b. 2/6/1896 d.

    Married 1918

7 - Llano Monroe Hamilton b. 1/3/1899 d.
    Aggie Bell (Schartzer) Hamilton 1st. b. 1897 d. 1945
    Irene (Wright) Hamilton 2nd b. 1908 d.

Martha Emma McCool's first husband was
    Howell Wilson b. 1886 d. 1928
    Martha Emma (McCool) Wilson b. 1888 d.
    They had no children.

George W. Hamilton.

Under information on Wood Hamilton it was recorded that his son, George W. Hamilton, was the oldest son to live to maturity and that his father Wood Hamilton died when George W. Hamilton was seven years of age and that increasingly the burdens of his mother fell on his shoulders, particularily the farm work.

As the family began to get into better circumstances, the clouds of the Civil War began to appear and to threaton the existence of the government.

There was great need for soldiers and my father voluntarily enlisted-in the army for service, even though he was not of the minimum age, he being only 16 years of age, but was accepted, as not too many questions were asked if the boy looked mature and would likely make a good soldier.

So, for more than three years, he served in the Federal Army well and with distinction. He was fortunate not to suffer any battle wounds, but like most of the soldiers of that war did have to spend time in the hospitals from accidents (he was a cavalryman) and from contageous diseases. The Battle of Wilson Creek (10 Miles s.w. of Springfield, Mo.) was fought in 8/10/1861 and relatives, including my father were in the battle.

The young soldier, like many another, returned to the farm to his mother and brothers and sisters, at the still young age of about twenty, but old in experience and older than his years in body as the soldier of that era, had few comforts as compared to the present day, so while he enjoyed reasonably good health through most of his life, he was never able to give unstintingly of his strength and remain well, so had to temper his activities to his ability to withstand work.

My father increasingly took over the responsibility of his mother after the war period and his older sisters were married one by one.

His mother was increasingly showing the strain and passed on in the year 1870, at 50 years of age.

On January 15th, 1871, he was married to Susan Ann Lemmon, who grew up about 3 miles s.w. of Morrisville and about two miles from the Hamilton homestead; he at the age of 26, and she at the age of 23.

A short time thereafter his younger brother William Wood, married my mother's younger sister Emma, and they lived on adjoining farms so the children of the two families had the unique pleasure of growing up with double cousins which makes us very close of kin.

My father was one of the more successful farmers of that day and area. He was progressive and always kept his large farm and many farm buildings in excellent shape.

He was progressive in his views on National, State and local affairs and worked for better roads and schools. He was exceedingly anxious that his children and future generations would have better opportunities than had he and his predecessors.

His formal education was small indeed and consisted of three or four months a year for three or four years in a "subscription" school there being no public free school in that area.

Feeling the great need for more schooling, while in the army was taught by a brother-in-law, Thomas cossins who was older and had more formal school work and in this way secured enough learning to figure well and to read with understanding. His education continued through life by much reading and in conversation on many lines of thought.

He continually impressed all of his children of the need of education and encouraged them all to work and to economize

so that they could help in part in securing formal school training. This cooperative plan worked as most of his children had better education than those in that area.

My father gave much credit for the success of himself and family to my mother, Susan Ann. She, as has been stated, came from a father and mother of great strength and ability and her confidence and counsel was of very great help.

Her physical strength began to fail her rather early in life and she died on July 9th 1889 at 42 years of age, I being less than 6 years of age and Benjamin being less than 4 years of age, and was the first to be burried in the Cemetery at the Oakville Baptist Church. The Oakville School was also located at this point, from which the children of the neighborhood as well as our family, received their early schooling.

After my mother's death my father was left with two small children and a large farm to look after alone, as my older brothers Walter and Charles were in school and planned to seek their fortunes in the city.

My father greatly needing a companion, married a neighborhood girl who had been helpful to my mother in her failing years. She was Miss Martha A. McKnight and they were married on May 22, 1890. She was from a large and highly respected family.

My father and Martha, then my step-mother, had three children, Leonard, Ruby and Llano as is recorded elsewhere.

I take this opportunity to say that my father used good judgment in both marriages and in continuing an orderly and well managed household, with a good mother for his last three children and a good step-mother for Benjamin and I.

My father retired from full time duty at about 70 years of age, and enjoyed a degree of rest and relaxation for the last 13 years of his life and died of a cerebral hemorrage in 1928 and was burried along side of my mother at Oakville.

My step-mother did not long survive him, she passing 8/20/1931 and was also burried at Oakville.

The information about the McKnight family is given later.

My mother, Susan Ann (Lemmon) Hamilton's father, mother and all brothers and all sisters except Emma, and herself, have been covered in the Lemmon and Wallace record. Emma and family are covered in the Hamilton record heretofore so will now write of my mother.

She was born near Morrisville, Mo. and grew up at the large family brick (now generally referred to as the "Old Brick" about three miles S.W. of Morrisville and near Sac River.

The "Old Brick" has experienced much of life, slaves, industry, and the rearing of a large family and of romance; so is replete with history and is still standing like the "Rock of Gibralter" and in excellent shape for its 96 years and has

been continuously occupied.

First something of romance. Three of my mother's older sisters, her two younger sisters and herself were all wooed and wed at the "Old Brick". It has a romantic setting resting on solid rock at the hill side and has a commanding view of the rich Sac River bottoms and the winding of the picturesque Sac River as it weaves its way between the beautiful Ozark hills. In front and near is the spring branch which flows from an excellent spring issuring from the foot of the hill which hill protects the large home from the east, north and northwest -- a perfect setting for a large pioneer family.

I must pause to pay tribute to my grandparents, Smith and Permelia Lemmon for having the foresight, vision and industry to select such fertile and scenic ground and design and build so substantially.

The "Old Brick" was made of hand made brick from clay nearby and by the family slaves and other help. My father who lived about two miles down Sac River to the north along with other neighborhood boys helped make the brick, the year being 1857 and my father being 12 years of age and my mother 10.

Their early adolescent romance began then and there and continued through the impending Civil War, the freeing of the slaves and until 1871 when they were wed. They could not wed earlier as my father at a still tender age enlisted in the army and served for three years and on returning home had to continue to help his widowed mother and family during the hectic reconstruction days following the war.

When his mother died in the latter part of 1870 it was possible for him to take as a bride the childhood sweetheart who had waited so patiently for 13 years since they had shyly romanced while he was making brick.

The "Old Brick", built on the side of the hill as it was and being three full stories high, had at the front all three stories above ground and at the back had two stories above ground. The large two story porch across the front of the house supported a wide and central stairway connecting the second and third floors.

My parents were married on the second floor, having come down from the third floor by way of the stairway to meet the minister on the second floor for the ceremony. The porch and stairway are still in good shape and have thrilled me from boyhood to the present time, as I have always greatly enjoyed seeing the "Old Brick" and have always visited it at every opportunity. As a school boy at Oakville School, I frequently visited and sometimes spent the night at the "Old Brick" with my school mate and Cousin Guy Lemmon which was then owned and occupied by Smith Lemmon, Jr., son of Dr. William Lemmon, who was the oldest son of the builders of the "Old Brick". Smith and Permelia Lemmon.

When there, then as now, it brings deep emotions about my mother who passed on before I was six years of age and thus I was not mature enough to realize what great loss I was sustaining.

So, as I had occasion to say while speaking to a family reunion at the "Old Brick", that to me it is "Hallowed Ground" and I am not too sentimental about things in general, but about the "Old Brick" I am glad to confess I have considerable sentimentality.

To proceed on more prosaic grounds, my father and mother both having inherited energy and thrift, along with good common sense, proceeded to build up an estate as their children came along and did their part in raising us exceptionally well, I am glad to say, and our faults must be borne by us alone.

My mother was the first person to be burried in the then new cemetery which now holds a large host of relatives and neighbors.

A great many people have told me I resemble my mother very much and that I inherited many of her characteristics as well as a considerable amount from my father and I am pleased. I reverence my parents and their parents, etc., who have given us a much better world in which to live than they had and the least we can do is to strive dilligently to try in turn to make the world just a little better for our having lived.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Hamilton and Robinson Families - Continued.

We continue with my family, my brother WalterV. Hamilton being the oldest.

He was a frail small child and his life depended on the best care, and grew to be of average strength and size. He did well in school and taught school before he was seventeen years of age. Before that he had spent some time in the office of and with our Uncle and brother of our mother, Dr. Jefferson Lemmon and was following the traditional profession of our mother's brothers.

He had already attended school with his future wife, Norah Brokehill and they were violently in love and against the wishes of their parents they were married at 18 years of age and soon thereafter moved to Knoxville, Tenn., her parents having come from there and had returned there.

He worked for the Electric Railway and Power Co. which was headed by William Mackadoo who liked and encouraged the very young worker, my brother, and resulted in their being close friends until Mackadoo's death.

The older reader will recall that Mackadoo rose to great national prominence in World War I and occupied jobs of great importance, perhaps second only to President Woodrow Wilson, whose daughter Mackadoo married.

Walter, after a few years, became an employee of the Southern Railway and served the company and its employee organizations so faithfully that he rose by steps to the Vice Presidency and to the high and important position of being one of the three Trustees and Investors of the multi-million welfare fund of the employees of the railroads of the Nation, called The Railway Trainmen's Union.

I have many times been informed by people in position to know that Walter was most trustworthy, efficient, and that he was equally at home and cool whether in the yards with a brakeman or in the ornate office of the President or Vice President of a large Railway System.

He passed away in 1946 suddenly with a cerebriel hemorrage in Cleveland, Ohio and was buried in the family lot at Knoxville, Tenn., thus ending a most enviable record and I am proud of his memory and his splendid record.

1 - Walter and Norah Hamilton had one son, Dr. Homer Hamilton born 8/16/89 who married Margarette Ann Thompson. They have no children and his mother makes her home with them in Knoxville, Tenn.

Margaret Ann (Thompson) Hamilton's family is as follows:

PARENTS

Samuel Edward Thompson (Died) July 16, 1916.
Margaret Elvira Montgomery @ Dec. 12, 1931.

GRANDPARENTS

Bradford Thompson
Mary Ann Taylor Thompson

James Houston Montgomery
Sara Lawrence Montgomery

SISTERS

	(Names of husbands)
Barbara Blevins Thompson	David Alonzo Kizer
Julia Montgomery (Deceased)	
Katherine Russell Thompson	Edwin Carl Templeton
Nelle Thompson	Frederick George Denton
Infant brother (deceased)	
Margaret Ann Thompson	Homer Lafette Hamilton
Jo Edward Thompson	Samuel Harvey Horner

Kizer children

John Samuel
Vivian
Barbara Thompson
Jane Montgomery
Dave

Denton children

Frederick George, Jr.

Templeton children

Maurice Hamilton
Carl Thompson
Jo Russell

Horner children

Margaret Laverge
Samuel Harvey, Jr.

Dr. Homer Hamilton is a Veterinary Doctor and in his earlier life operated a livery business and later was an automobile distributer and for sometime has been most active in the Fair organization, and throughout has continued his professional practice.

He has many staunch friends and is a good Samaritan in so many ways. I don't believe I have ever known a son and father being as close together as they were.

Nora (Brakebill) Hamilton's family is as follows:

Her father's parents were:

Henry Brakebille	b. 1830	d.
Ann (Davis) Brakebill	b. 1832	d.

Her mother's parents were:

Adam Brakebill	b. 1832	d.
Mary Jane (Nail) Brakebill	b. 1834	d.

Henry and Ann Brakebill had the following children:

1. Wash Brakebill	b. 1850	d.
2. Jack Brakebill	b. 1852	d.
Alice (Hood) Brakebill	b. 1854	d.
3. William Brakebill	b. 1855	d. 3/5/1911
Susan Cordelia (Brakebill) Brakebill	b. 7/18/1857	d. 1/27/1934
4. Peter Brakebill	b. 1858	d. 1942
Bell (Viles) Brakebill	b. 1860	d.

Jack and Alice Brakebill had two children:

1. Bert Brakebill
2. Belva Brakebill

Both of whom are believed to live in Polk County, Mo.

3 - William and Susan Cordelia Brakebill had the following children:

1. Norah (Brakebill) Hamilton	b. 1871	d.
2. Margarette (Brakebill) Davis	b. 1873	d.
3. Sam Brakebill	b. 1875	d.
4. George Brakebill	b. 1877	d. 1941
Tennie (Love) Brakebill	b. 1878	d.
5. Annie May (Brakebill) Davis	b. 1880	d. 1915
6. Lucie (Brakebill) Taylor	b. 1883	d.
7. Charles Andrew Brakebill	b. 1886	d. 1935
Imogene (Hackney) Brakebill	b. 1888	d. 1942

Margarette (Brakebill) Davis married Caled Francis Davis and they had the following children:

1. Walter Hudson Davis	b. 1894	d.
Stella (Patterson) Davis	b. 1896	d. yes
2. James Horace Stewart	b. 1895	d.
Flora May (Davis) Stewart	b. 1897	d. yes
3. Harry Charles Minhinnette	b. 1898	d.
Ruth Imogene (Davis) Minhinnette	b. 1900	d.
4. Edward Lee Roy Dunn	b. 1902	d.
Katherine Francis (Davis) Dunn (Divorced)	b. 1904	d.
5. Charles Edward Davis	b. 1908	d.
Mary (Craig) Davis	b. 1910	d.

Annie May (Brakebill) Davis married William M. Davis (died about 1935) and they had the following children:

1. Mayme Rebecca Davis - single

2. Carl Houston Davis
   Pearl (Maloney) Davis
   No children.

Both Mayme and Carl live in Knoxville, Tenn.

Lucy (Brakebill) Taylor married Clifford Alcyen Taylor (deceased) and they had the following children:

1. Benton McMillan Taylor	b. 1902	d.
Elizabeth (Hampton) Taylor	b. 1906	d.
2. William Taylor (single)	b. 1907	d.

Benton and Elizabeth Taylor have one son, Walter Hampton Taylor who married Mary Gail Driner.

Charles and Imogene Brakebill had the following children:

1. Elizabeth Ann Brakebill	b. 1909	d.
2. James William Brakebill	b. 1912	d.

Elizabeth Ann Brakebill married Milton J. Morgan (deceased) and they had two sons, Milton J. Morgan, Jr. and William James Morgan. Elizabeth Ann's second husband is Norman Thomas and they have no children.

James William Brakebill married Ruth (Rhea) Brakebill and they have three children:

Peter and Bell Brakebill had one daughter, Opal, who married Delbert Hutcheson who live on the farm near Bolivar, Mo., formerly owned by her father.

To return to the older Brakebills; Henry and Ann Brakebill and Adam and Mary Brakebill, the four grandparents of Norah (Brakebill) Hamilton, were all born and lived all of their lives in Knox County, Tenn., and near Knoxville. The present writer has seen their ancestral homes and they all lived very well indeed and were splendid American citizens as are their many descendants and Iam very proud of my brother Walter's relatives by marriage to Nora Brakebill.

It is interesting to note that Nora's father and mother's family names were both Brakebill, they being first cousins, that is Henry and Adam Brakebill were brothers. Marriage to first cousins is now prohibited by law in most of the states which no doubt are good laws, but I know of nothing in the history of the Brakebill family that would indicate any disadvantages in such a marriage.

William Brakebill operated a prosperous Livery Business in Knoxville, Tenn. for many years. His youngest son Charles and Nora (Brakebill) Hamilton's son Dr. Homer Hamilton took over and operated the business for many years after the death of William Brakebill.

William Brakebill was prominent in business and City Government of Knoxville, Tenn.

2 - CharlesV. Hamilton was the second oldest child and marmied Margarette Wilson about 1904 in Memphis, Tenn. where they lived for some time before they came to Morrisville, his home town to live.

Charles received a very good school education and went to Knoxville, Tenn. to live with brother Walter and wife and also worked for the Electric Power Co., there. He later went to Memphis, Tenn. and engaged in Electrical Contract work, until he moved back with his wife to Missouri.

In Missouri he purchased from my father a portion of his large farm and farmed for many years and later sold the farm to my sister and brotherinlaw Ruby and Hail Wood, and until his death was a merchant in Morrisville, Mo.

Charles was public spirited, reliable and helpful and helped the world to be a little better.

He was buried in Oakville Cemetery.

His first wife died a few years before he, and he married Martha Emma Wilson, who survives him.

Charles Hamilton's first wife's parents were Dr. and Mrs. Wilson of Memphis, Tenn. They had three daughters and two sons:

1.	----------	b.	d.
	---------- (Wilson)	b. 1878	d.
2.	----------	b.	d.
	----------	b. 1880	d.
3.	Dervis Wilson	b. 1883	d.
	--------( ) Wilson	b.	d.
4.	Howell Wilson	b. 1886	d. 1928
	Martha Emma(McCool) Wilson	b. 1888	d.
5.	Charles L. Hamilton	b. 10/19/1873	d. 1941
	Margarette (Wilson) Hamilton	b. 1884	d. 1938

So it may be noted that Charles L. Hamilton's second wife Martha Emma (McCord) Wilson-Hamilton was the widowed wife of his first wife's brother (4) above. She lives at 1125, 18th St., Des Moines 14, Iowa with her mother.

I am next in line in the family but my history and my immediate family history is given after my other brothers and sisters history.

4 - That then brings us to Benjamin Wood Hamilton who never married, like some of his forefathers, the Wallaces.

Benjamin and I grew up together, he being two years younger than I. We had much in common and enjoyed our companionship, yet as we grew older we were both aware that in some respects we were quite different. Benjamin loved live stock and working with them and sought friends, older boys who had been west to the larger grazing areas and it soon was evident, even though my father and I tried very hard to have him continue in school, that his interests even at a very young age was to go west to Colorado and later to Nebraska

and spent his life in the live stock business.

Sometimes he would be quite prosperous and other times quite the opposite as it was a very venturous business.

He passed on at the relatively young age of 53, as his rugged body could not longer withstand the life incident to a rough and ready stockman. He too was buried at Oakville Cemetery.

As has previously been stated, my father George W. and Martha (McKnight) had three children, Edgar Leonard, Ruby Ioun and Llano Monroe.

5 -- Edgar Leonard like his other brother and sister attended school at Oakville School and received further education at Smith Academy in St. Louis, making his home with the writer and family during that period. In this way I spent considerable time with him and enjoyed the very close relation. My sons were then small and he and they enjoyed each other, too.

Smith Academy was an excellent private preparatory school for Washington University and other Universities and was an outstanding school.

Our father was getting older and managing the farm increasingly was becoming a burden, so Leonard decided to make his life's work farming so he discontinued his school work.

Another and very important reason for his quitting school was that the infectious bug, romance, was influencing his life and his lady love of several years, Jewel McDonald, and he were soon married and settled down on the home farm. Soon thereafter father made a division of his estate and Leonard purchased a considerable part of the home place, including the house and buildings. All of us were and are happy that our birth place has remained and is now in the family, Leonard and Jewel continuing to live there.

They have a daughter, Ester, born in 1913, who married Harry Morton of Springfield, Mo. and they live there, he being a steam power plant engineer. They have two sons, William and John, 10 and 8 years of age respectively.

Harry Morton's parents and relatives live and have lived in Springfield, Mo. They are as follows:

Harry Morton's grandparents are:

Francis Monroe Morton	b. 1845	d.?
Lennie (Shields) Morton	b. 1847	d.?
J.C. Cheatham	b. 9/21/1843	d. 10/13/1895
Mary Cheatham	b. 5/27/1866	d. 3/2/1937

Harry Morton's parents are:

William Thomas Morton b. 8/20/1880 d.
Mary Jane (Cheatham) Morton b. 8/1/1891 d.

William and Mary Jane Morton had the following children:

1. Chester Lee Morton b. 9/2/1915 d.
Loretto (Robb) Morton b. 10/5/1917 d.
They have a daughter Margaret Ann b. 12/26.1948.

2 - Charles Edward Morton b. 10/29/1918 d.
Helen (Fugitt) Morton b. 3/9/1922 d.
They have daughter Jeanne Louise Morton b. 7.30.1943 d.
They have a son Charles William Morton b.6/13/1948 d.

3. Carl Monroe Morton b. 3/11/1920 d.
Shirley Jean (Wilson) Morton b. 10.18.1926 d.

4 - Lloyd I Joseph Melton b. 8/20/1923 d.
Hazel Louise (Morton) Melton b. 2/26.1923 d.

5.-Jack Richard Morton b. 5/11/1931 d.
Nadian (Payne) Morton b. 3/16.1932 d.
They have daughter Catherin Deane Morton
b. 11.19.1952 d.

1 - Loretta (Robb) Morton's parents are:

Charles Ray Robb b. 6/20/1891 d.
Frieda Mabel Robb b. 8/31/1897 d.

2 - Helen (Fugitt) Morton's parents are:

R. W. Fugitt b. 10/21/1877 d.
Francis I. Fugitt b. 6/5/1880 d.

3 - Shirley Jean (Wilson) Morton's parents are:

Leonard Hurshel Wilson b. 10/25/1898 d.
Velmo Francis (Keller) Wilson b. 5/26/1903 d.

4 - Lloyd Joseph Melton's parents are:

Luther Franklin Melton b. 2/1/1900 d.
Nettie Jane (Lawson) Melton b. 5.3.1898 d.

5. Nadean (Payne) Morton's parents are:

Charles Franklin Payne b. 6/28/1885 d.
Ethyl (Raymond) Payne b. 8/29/1894 d.

Leonard and Jewel also have a son Edgar Leonard, Jr. born in 1918. He served in the air force in World War II, he being the radio man in a bomber. He flew the Atlantic Ocean many, many times and flew(the "hump")supplies and men to China a large number of trips. He was a good and efficient soldier and fortunately was unharmed in any way. Shortly before entering the service he married Betty Ann Cook, born in 1919, of Springfield, Mo. They have no children.

He, for several years has been with a milk processing company with headquarters in Springfield and is making splendid progress. Betty Ann's parents are Ray and Alma Cook of Springfield, Mo.

6 - Ruby Ioun is the only girl of our family, and in 1918 married Hoil Wood of Eudora, Mo. She had a good general education and musical education. He grew up about five miles west of Morrisville and about three miles from where Ruby grew up. Hoil came from a long line of English ancestors and I have previously mentioned the family as having intermarried with the Wallace family in England and Scotland and having come to America together. Hoil has record of eight generations of his family which is given later. He served in the infantry in World War I with distinction and without major injuries. He was stationed at Vladivostak, Russia for a considerable time.

Hoil and Ruby have no children. They live on a farm which was a part of father's farm. Both of them are public spirited with a good sense of humior and have kindly supplied considerable information for this record.

I am quite proud and our relatives generally may be quite proud of the service our families have given to our country as follows:

1 - The families served in the English and Scottish wars from about 1200 to 1750.

2 - William Wallace served in the Revolutionary War of 1771.

3 - David Wallace served in the War of 1812.

4 - George W. Hamilton served in the Civil War of 1861.

5 - Dr. Samuel Cossins served in the Spanish American War of 1898

6 - Hoil Wood served in World War I.

7 - Edgar Leonard, Jr. and George Robert Hamilton served in World War II.

8 - Several of the younger generation are serving now in the Korean War, and more will go into the service soon, including the two older of the writers grandsons.

Others, too, have served in most of these Wars, but the detailed information is not at hand.

We can justly take pride in our families' efforts in protecting liberty and making the world a better place in which to live, and I know we feel our indebtedness to them.

7 - Llano Hamilton in 1919 married Aggie Bell Shartzer whose parents were Joseph Robert and Hanna (Ford) Shartzer. They both had a good general education. Their farm is a part of father's farm and they had the following children:

1. George Robert Hamilton b. 1921 d.
   Iva June (Gilmore) Hamilton b. 1923 d.

2. Ralph Saunders b. 1924 d.
   Hanna Katherine (Hamilton) Saunders
   b. 1925 d.

George Robert and Iva June had two daughters Llynn Laurece, born in 1944 and Paula Kay, born 1949.

Ralph and Hanna Katherine have no children.

George Robert, like his cousin Edgar Leonard, Jr., served with distinction in World War II, George serving in the infantry. He was in the invasion of Italy when he was very badly wounded and still carried some of the steel in his body from a hand grenade, which fortunately does not seriously effect him. He also is in the milk processing business at Springfield, Missouri.

He and June purchased a farm adjoining his father's farm and live there and he commutes to Springfield, some 25 miles distance.

Jewel (McDonald) Hamilton's grandparents were:

William Anderson McDonald b. 1841 d. 1913
Nancy (Kirby) McDonald b. 1842 d. 1913

He was born in Tenn and she in Kentucky and

Charles Blair b. 1840 d.
Elizabeth (Burras) Blair b. 1842 d. 1915

Jewel's parents were:

John Allen McDonald b. 1861 d. 1935
Mertilda Clemintine (Blair) McDonald
b. 1868 d. 1945

Aggie Bell(Shartzer) Hamilton's grandparents were:
David Ford b. 1819 d.
Nancy (McIntosh) Ford b. 1821 d.

He was born at Clearville Ont. Canada and she at Enveress, Scotland, and her parents were:

Joseph Robert Shartzer b. 1858 d. 1934
Hanna (Ford) Shartzer b. 1853 d. 1944
Married in 1893

He was born in Tenn., and she in Durat, Ont. Canada. These Fords were closely related to Henry Ford of Automobile fame who I believe was also born in Canada.

Irene (Wright) Hamilton's parents are:

Orah Vernad Wright b. 1870 d.
Rebecca (Williams) Wright b. 1872 d.

Iva June (Gilmore) Hamilton's parents are:

Robert Campbell Gilmore	b. 1904	d.
Lenora Ethel (Vestal) Gilmore	b. 1906	d.

Betty Ann (Cook) Hamilton's parents are:

Robert Cook	b. 1905	d.
Alma Cook	b. 1907	d.

CHAPTER XIX

The McKnight and Wood Families

As has been previously given, my father George Hamilton's second wife was Martha McKnight and she grew up in the same neighborhood as did my father. Her parents names were:

William Monroe McKnight b. 3/24/1831 d. 1910
Elizabeth Jayne (Bond) McKnight b. 3/23/1835 d. 1920
Married 7/22/1852

He was born in Tenn. and came to Missouri in 1835 and she was born in Blunt County, Tenn. and came to Polk Co. Mo. in 1838.

Martha (McKnight) Hamilton's grandparents were:

Thomas W. McKnight b. 1798 d. 1840
Martha Ann ( ) McKnight b. 1801 d. 1831
Married 1825 and probably both born in Tennessee.

Amos Bond b. 1815 d. 1837
Nancy (Lane) Bond b. 1818 d. 1919
Married 1834

He was born and died in Tenn. and she was born in Tenn and died in Sedan, Oklahoma.

It will be noted that she lived to be 101 years of age, thus living two years longer than the writers grandmother, Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon.

Nancy (Lane) Bond was a descendent of the Lane family which came to North Carolina in the ship with Sir Walter Raleigh, before the Revolutionary War and settled near Raleigh, N.C. She moved to near Morrisville, Missouri in 1838 after her husband's death in 1837 in Tenn.

Martha (McKnight) Hamilton's parents William Monroe and Elizabeth Jayne McKnight's children were as follows:

1 - Sara Emeline Born Sept. 25, 1853. Married John Duncan, Feb. 25, 1875. Died May 22, 1876. John Duncan born in Virginia Jan. 8, 1849. Moved to Polk Co. Mo. 1868. Died Sept. 8, 1892. Maud, their daughter, born May 20, 1876. Died May 1916.

2 - Nancy Elizabeth. Born Aug. 13, 1855
Died May 29, 1944. Married Jasper Johnson. Born Dec. 4,1846. Died July 5, 1938.

3 - Martha Armilda Catherine was born June 21, 1858. Died August 20, 1931. Married George Washington Hamilton May 22, 1890. Geo. W. Hamilton was born April 27, 1845. Died Aug. 29, 1928. Edgar Leonard Hamilton Born Sept. 2, 1891. Ruby Iown Hamilton, Born Feb. 6, 1896. Llano Monroe Hamilton Born Jan. 3, 1899.

Further information as to Martha(McKnight) Hamilton and her

children as listed above is given in the Hamilton family record.

4 - Almede B. McKnight. Born Jan 19, 1861. Married _____. Died Sept. 30, 1944. James Robertson born 1860. Died 1923.

5 - William Robert McKnight. Born July 9, 1865. Died April 19, 1920. Married Pearle (Bond) in 1905. Pearle (Bond) McKnight Born Aug. 2, 1873. Daughter - Evelyn McKnight. Born Nov.1912.

6 - Ella L. McKnight. Born May 7, 1868. Died Oct. 10, 1948. Married. Jack Jones. Born March 1, 1871. Died June 13, 1924. William Monroe Jones their son born March 3, 1906.

7 - Josie McKnight. Born April 4, 1871. Died June 19, 1941. Married William R. Robertson. Born June 20, 1866. Died Aug. 29, 1941

8 - George D. McKnight. Born April 14, 1873. Died May 19, 1948. Married Oct. 3, 1894. Clara Sell, his wife -- born Feb. 21, 1876. Died June 19, 1938. Their children. Edgar L. McKnight Born Aug. 20, 1895. Died Aug. 30, 1934. Lara Murel McKnight Born Mar. 15, 1897. William Elmer McKnight Born Nov. 1, 1900.

As has been stated, my sister Ruby Ioun (Hamilton) Wood married Hoil Wood and his ancesters are as follows:

Great, Great, Great, Great, Great, Great, Grandparents were:

Henry Wood	b. 1594	d. 1670
Abigail (Jenney) Wood	b. 1620	d.
Married 1644.		

Henry Wood was the first Wood ancester in America. Two sons for some reason were called Atwood. Henry Wood had 10 children as follows: Sarah, Samuel, Jonathan', David, Joseph, Benjamin, Abigail, Mary, Susan and James.

Abigail (Jenny) Wood was the daughter of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney who were married in Bayden, Holand in 1614 and lived in Norwich, England and came to America in the James boat, arriving in August 1623 with 3 children, Samuel, Abigail and Sarah.

John Jenny was very prominent in the Plymouth Colony. He served a number of times as Assistant Governor of the Colony. He was a miller and a large land owner. He is spoken of as John Jenny Gent in the records, Gent presumably for Gentleman.

So John and Sarah Jenny, parents of Abigail (Jenny) Wood on the mothers side carry the ancesters to one more or 9 genera-- tions beyond Hoil Wood which is quite a record.

Great, Great, Great, Great, Great, Grandparents were:

David Wood	b. 1651	d.
Mary (Baker) Wood	b. 1655	d.
Married 1684.		

Great, Great, Great, Great Grandparents were:

John Woods, Sr.	b. 1686	d.
Sarah (Borden) Wood	b.	d.

Great, Great, Great, Grandparents were:

John Wood Jr.	b. 1716	d. 1790
Sarah (Clemant) Wood	b. 1721	d. 1754

Married 1737

John Wood Jr. and wife were born in Mass.

Great, Great, Grandparents were:

Zebedee Wood, Esq.	b. 1745	d. 1824
Mary ( ) Wood	b. 1744	d. 1831

Married 1765

Zebedee Wood is buried in Julian N. C.

Great Grandparents were:

Zebedee Wood, Jr.	b. 1770	d. 1830
---------- Wood	b.	d.

Married 1788

Zebedee Wood, Jr. was buried in Pond Creek, Tenn.

Grandparents were:

Issac Wood	b. 1816	d. 1873
Susan (Murphy) Wood	b. 1810	d. 1867

Parents were:

Columbus Wood	b. 1855	d. 1941
Alta (Kinder) Wood	b. 1859	d. 1900

Married 1879

Columbus was born in Polk Co. Mo.

Alta was born in Tennessee.

And the present generation is:

Hail Wood	b. 1895	d.
Ruby (Hamilton) Wood	b. 1896	d.

Married 1918

CHAPTER XX

3 - THE AUTHOR'S FAMILY

The writer's family history will now be given, which will complete the Hamilton record.

It is always embarrassing to write about ones immediate family amd of ones self, but to complete the record this is necessary. Furthermore, my two sons and grandchildren, five in number, have shown considerable interest in their parents and grandparents respectively as well as interest further back.

For this reason the writer will cover his own history and the history of his two sons in greater detail for the benefit of his sons and his grandchildren, etc. As others will not be so interested, they may omit reading this section, if they like.

This is done for another reason also. It has required considerable work to get this family history together and I have many times wished it had been possible for written records to have been available to a greater extent, to lessen the work and make the record more complete. I have many times yearned for more knowledge of my forefathers, as I am sure many have, for theirs.

It is hoped by writing more fully about my own immediate family it may be an inspiration for my sons, grandchildren, etc., to add to and keep the record complete for future generations "ad finitum."

3 - James Lemmon and Dovie Pearl (Hayes) Hamilton had the following children:

1. George William Hamilton b. 1/15/1905 d.
   Virginia Marie (Bauer) Hamilton b. 12/15/1907 d.
   Married 2/24/1930

2. James Lemmon Hamilton, Jr. b. 8/6/1907 d.
   Areta (Augustine) Hamilton b. 5/20/1906 d.
   Married 1/1/1930

The families of Bauer and of Augustine are covered elsewhere herein.

James Lemmon and Cornelia Sofia (Longhibler) have no children.

1 - George William Hamilton was named for his two grandfathers George W. Hamilton and William Hayes.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo. and was a very small and frail infant. His life depended on the very best care his mother and I, doctors and relatives, could give him and several times was at the point of death.

I am exceedingly happy that he survived and grew into a healthy and vigorous man. He attended Central High School, St. Louis and the University of Mo. (Electrical Engineering).

After leaving College he specialized in Metalurgy and worked at several Iron Foundries in St. Louis and elsewhere. He and his brother, James L. Jr., owned and operated a foundry in St. Louis before they were 26 years of age and thus very early acquired a good knowledge of business, and were among the first to use an electric furnace in an iron foundry.

George then became sales manager of the large Century Foundry and built up a large business for that Company.

Always desiring to operate his own business, he next became a manufacturer's representative with headquarters in Indianapolis and has prospered and is continuing to do so.

He is very self reliant, energetic and quick to learn the essential facts and reach a correct solution in the many problems of life and of business and I am exceedingly proud of him and his accomplishments.

On 2/24/1930 he married Virginia Marie Bauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bauer of St. Louis. They were married in New York City where George was working and where Virginia was finishing a post graduate course in Social Service.

They soon returned to St. Louis where they have continued to live in part and in Indianapolis, Indiana in part.

1 - They have two children:

1. George William, Jr. b. 4/28/1933
2. Louise b. 3/6/1936

George Jr. is in his **Junior** Year at Amherst College, (Mass.). Louise is in her fourth year at John Burrough's Preparatory School. Both of them are healthy and very intelligent.

2 --James Lemmon Hamilton, Jr. was of course named for the present writer.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo. and was a very strong and vigorous baby in contrast to his brother George.

James, Jr. also attended Central High School and the University of Missouri (Electrical Engineering).

Both sons received not only good school training, but a liberal training in addition in camping trips and automobile trips all over the U.S.A. meeting many people in many places, thus early giving them poise experience and confidence, as well as knowledge.

After this experience he was mature in experience though young in years and entered Sales Engineering work with a large and successful Steel Manufacturing Corp. and has risen steadily and is now Vice President in Charge of Sales of many, many millions of dollars of sales per year.

James, Jr. is a good engineer, an excellent Sales Executive

with poise and confidence and I am also exceedingly proud of him in every way and of his record.

On 1/1/1930 he married Areta Augustine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M, Augustine of Normal, Illinois. They met while both of them were students of the University of Missouri, where she graduated in Social Service.

2 -- They have three children:

1. Robert Duchanne b. 9/8/25 d.
   Jayne Lew (Hamilton) Duschanne b. 2/6/1931 d.

2. James Lemmon III b. 10/22/1932 d.

3. Edward Marsh b. 3/8/1941 d.

Jane was married on 7/2/1951 to Robert Duschanne of Mapleville, R.I. They both graduated from Syracuse University of Syracuse N.Y., in June 1952. Their daughter Robyn Jeanne was born 5/12/1952 and is the writer's first Great Grand child.

James III is in his Junior Year at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. in Civil Engineering.

Edward is in grade school.

All of them are healthy and very intelligent.

Robert Duschanne saw service in World War II as a gunner in a bomber. He has specialized in Economics in which he has his Masters Degree from Syracuse University. He is now, (March, 1953) doing Research City Planning with the City of Syracuse, N.Y. His parents are both of French blood, but were born in U.S.A.

Jayne and her husband were both good students, Jayne specializing in Psycology and Social Service and both are continuing to take evening courses.

Robert Duschanne's parents were:

Homer George Duschanne b. 5/16/1898 d.
Fibiola Florestine (Roche) Duschanne b. 10/27/1905 d.

Res. - Mapleville R. I. (20 miles north of Providence, R.I.)

Homer Duschanne is in the Textile business.

Homer and Fibiola Duschanne had the following children:

1. Richard Dwyer b. 1921 d.
   Vivian Florestine (Duschanne) Dwyer
   b. 1921 d.

2. Robert Potter b. 1926 d.
   Anita Janette (Duschanne) Potter
   b. 1923 d.

3. Robert George Duschanne b. 9/8/1925 d.
   Jane Lou (Hamilton) Duschanne b. 2/6/1931 d.

4. Normand Alfred Duschanne b. 1/23/1927 d.
   Helen (Lasko) Duschanne b. 1928

5. Russell Joseph Duschanne b. 12/24/1929 d.
   In Army in Germany
   Evelyn (Gartland) Duschanne b. 1929
   Have no children

6. William Shunick b. 1921
   Pauline (Duschanne) Shunick b. 8/20/1931 d.

1 - Richard and Vivian Duyer had the following children:

1. Maxine b. 1942 d.
2. Judie b. 1944 d.
3. Karen b. 1947 d.

2 --Robert and Aneta Potter had the following children:

1. Gary b. 1944 d.
2. Gail b. 1947 d.

3 - Robert and Jayne Duschanne had one child, Robyn Jeanne as is previously recorded.

4 - Normand and Helen Duschanne had the following children:

1. Normand, Jr. b. 1950
2. Cherye b. 1952

Areta (Augustine) Hamilton's parents were:

Archie M. Augustine b. 1868 d. 1946
Bella (Marsh) Augustine b. 1872 d.

Their children were:

1. Herman Schimpff b. 1894 d.
   Francis (Augustine) Schimpff b. 1896 d.
   Divorced in 1932.

2. James Lemmon Hamilton, Jr. b. 8/6/1907 d.
   Areta (Augustine) Hamilton b. 5/20/1906 d.

Herman and Francis Schimpff had one daughter
1. Mary Francis b. 1923 d.

Herman Schimpff lives in California and remarried there. Francis Schimpff and the daughter, Mary Francis, design and manufacture jewelry in Bloomington, Illinois.

Archie M. Augustine owned and operated a Nursery in Normal, Illinois, (as did his father). Archie was noted as a scientist in the Nursery line of plant life in which he was also a consultant and a developer of improved plants. He frequently wrote and lectured on these subjects.

A. M. Augustine's parents were:

Capt. John Augustine	b. 1840	d.
Margaretta (Gafen) Augustine	b. 1842	d.

John Augustine served as Captain in the Civil War with distinction.

Bella (Marsh) Augustine's parents were:

Dr. Benjamin P. Marsh	b. 1844	d.
Francis (Ayres) Marsh	b. 1846	d.

Their children were:

1. Bella (Marsh)	b. 1872	d.
2. Walworth	b. 1875	d.
3. Adria W. Risley	b. 1874	d. 1945
Catherine (Marsh) Risley	b. 1878	d.
4. Edward Marsh	b. 1881	d. 1889

3 - Adria and Catherine Risley had the following children:

1. Charles Wood	b. 1903	d.
Mary Bell (Risley) Wood	b. 1905	d.

1 - Charles and Mary Wood had the following children:

1. Catherine	b. 1930	d.
2. Peter	b. 1932	d.
3. Mary	b. 1939	d.
4. Percy	b. 1947	d.

Dovie Pearl (Hayes) Hamilton was the writer's first wife. We became acquainted in 1901 when the writer was a Freshman (1st Year) at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Columbia having been her home for several years before 1901. She was a student in the Columbia High School at that time.

The romance continued until 1904 when we were married. I finished the University that year in June and we settled in St. Louis and spent practically all of our married life in St. Louis until her untimely death by an automobile accident in June 1948. I cannot even attempt to put in words my regards for her and for her memory and for the great loss I sustained in losing her instantly in an automobile accident when she was very active and in good health.

In life we have to be prepared for the inevitable and it is, I am persuaded, our duty to carry on as best we may, whatever befalls us.

The following poem was sent to me by a friend at the time of her demise and I feel, as a friend felt, expresses her splendid life and courage. She is buried in the family lot on a knoll and under a large oak tree in Oak Grove Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

I shall always be grateful for every minute of our 44 years of a wonderful life together. I gladly give to her the major credit for any small accomplishments for which any may give me credit, so great was her life to me.

"INVICTUS" (UNCORGERABLE)

"Out of the night that covers me.
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutches of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeoning of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

"Beyong this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find me, unafraid.

"It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the
scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul."

William Ernest Henley

David Pearl (Hayes) Hamilton's father was William Hayes and her mother was Sarah Elizabeth (Prowell) Hayes. She was born in Boone Co. Mo. in 1845 and he was born in Kentucky in 1847. She died in 1920 in St. Louis, Mo. and he died in 1921 in Columbia, Mo. and both are burried in Valhalla Cemetary of St. Louis, Missouri.

Little is known of his family as his father died in Kentucky when he was quite young and he came to Boone Co. when he was 14 years of age and was raised by an Uncle by the name of Henry Hazzard, who was his mother's brother.

Sarah Elizabeth (Prowell)Hayes parents were:

Robert Prowell	b. 1823	d. 1893
Charlotte (Bishop) Prowell	b. 1824	d. 1902

Both of them grew up in or near Louisville, Ky. and came to Boone, Co. Mo. about 1842 when Columbia was very small. David Prowell, who was an older brother of Robert Prowell proceeded him in coming to Boone Co. Missouri.

Robert and Charlotte were married in 1843 and bought about 400 acres of ground from the Government about 2 miles east of Harrisburg, where all of their family was raised and where he lived when he died.

Charlotte (Bishop) Prowell's parents came to and settled near

Hallsville, Missouri.

Edward Bishop, a well known attorney of St. Louis, Mo. was grandson of D. and Bishop. The writer knew Edward Bishop, who is now deceased.

Robert and Charlotte Prowell had the following children:

1.	Louis Prowell	b. 1843	d. 1864
2.	Luther Caldwell	b. 1842	d. 1910
	Elizabeth (Prowell) Caldwell	b. 1844	d. 1880
3.	William Marton Hayes	b. 1847	d. 1921
	Sarah Elizabeth (Prowell) Hayes	b. 1845	d. 1920
4.	William Prowell	b. 1849	d. 1940
	Mary Ellen (Lyon) Prowell	b. 1850	d. 1920
5.	William Millholand	b. 1850	d. 1914
	Jeudie (Prowell) Millholand	b. 1951	d. 1924
6.	Joseph Prowell	b. 1853	d. 1939
	Katherine (Gulick) Prowell	b. 1858	d. 1943
7.	Bell Prowell	b. 1855	d. 1870

Nothing is known of David Prowell's family. I knew Edwin and Bert McMillan as fellow students at the University of Missouri, and knew their grandmother was a Prowell, her name being Linnie (Prowell) McMillan. She may have been a daughter of David Prowell.

2 --Luther and Elizabeth Caldwell had the following children:

1.	_____ Smith	b. 1864	d.
	Lenie (Caldwell) Smith	b. 1866	d.
2.	_____ Smith	b. 1867	d.
	Minnie (Lewis) Smith	b. 1868	d.

1 - _____ and Lennie Smith had three daughters as follows:

1.	_____	b.	d.
	_____ (Smith)	b.	d.
2.	_____	b.	d.
	_____ (Smith	b.	d.
3.	Alexander Thompson	b. 1900	d.
	Jessie (Smith) Thompson	b. 1901	d.

3 - Alexander and Jessie Thompson had two daughters as follows.

1.	Alex Thompson	b. 1930	d.
2.	_____ Sherman	b. 1931	d.
	Judith (Thompson) Sherman	b. 1934	d.

They have one child.

Alexander and Jessie Thompson live in Indianapolis where they have an estate of a large English house on about 10 acres of ground. Alexander is head of a good steel business and is doing well and is an excellent gentleman. Jessie is an exceedingly alert person, has a good education and did well as a writer and in news work prior to her marriage and since has been active in social and club life of Indianapolis. Jessie's grandmother, Elizabeth (Prowell) Caldwell and writer's first wife Dovie Pearl's mother, Sarah (Prowell) Hayes were sisters.

Lenie Smith had three daughters, the one of whom is Jessie (Smith) Thompson of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the other two live near Marshall, Missouri.

2 -- _____ and Minnie Smith had several children.

3 -- William and Sarah Hayes had the following children:

(1)	William Madison	b. 1872	d. 1937
	Anna (Hayes)	b. 187	d.
(2)	Pelig H. Smith	b. 1862	d. 1920
	(Hayes)Smith	b. 1872	d.
(3)	Archibald Wayland	b. 1874	d. 1950
	Margarette (Hayes)Wayland	b. 1876	d. 1912
(4)	Charlotte Hayes -- did not marry	b. 1879	d. 1949
(5)	Winslow	b. 1873	d. 1941
	Minnie Robert (Hayes)Winslow	b. 1882	d. 1931
(6)	James L. Hamilton	b. 1883	d.
	Dovie Pearl (Hayes) Hamilton	b. 1884	d. 1948
(7)	William Prowell Hayes-- not married	b. 1886	d.

Pelig and Smith had one son, Pelig Hayes Smith. Archibald and Margarette Wayland had one daughter, Pearl who died at 9 years of age.

4 -- William and Ellen Prowell had the following children:

(1)	_____ Burry King	b. 1870	d. 1947
	Lucy (Prowell) King	b. 1872	d.
(2)	_____ Samuel Spillman	b. 1874	d.
	Lydia (Prowell) Spillman	b. 1875	d. 1900

1 -- Burry and Lucy King had two children:

(1)	Ray Powell	b. 1897	d.
	Opal Ellen (King)Powell	b. 1899	d.
(2)	Robert King	b. 1902	d.
	Cloe (Cowelison) King	b. 1903	d.

5 -- William and Jeudie Millholland lived in Carroll Co., Mo. near Versailles. They had seven children as follows:

(1)	_____ McMayhand	b. 1870	d.
	Ellen (Millholland) McMayhand	b. 1872	d.
(2)	Willard Millholland	b. 1875	d.
	_____	b. 1875	d.
(3)	Robert Millholland	b. 1878	d.
	_____	b. 1880	d.
(4)	_____ West	b. 1879	d.
	Grace (Millholland) West	b. 1881	d.
(5)	Ray Millholland	b. 1883	d.
	_____ Millholland	b. 1885	d.
(6)	_____	b. 1884	d.
	Anna (Millholland) _____	b. 1887	d.

6 -- Joseph and Katherine Prowell had no children. I visited them in their home in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, in 1926 and learned they were fine people.

Cornelia Sofia (Longhibler) Hamilton and the writer were married on 1/15/50 in the romantic, interesting and oldest town in Missouri, St. Genevieve, Mo., in which town there are 6 buildings still standing, built between 1784 and 1834.

Her mother's maiden name was Schlecht and the history of that family is given elsewhere herein as is also that of her father and the Longhibler family.

She was born in Jefferson Co., Mo. a mile south of Fenton and grew up and lived most of her life two miles south of Fenton at the family homestead.

She is of French and German descent and is one of twelve living children. Coming from a large family she naturally and early learned to be agreeable and considerate and is endowed with common sense which is not too common as we all know, and inherited a healthy body.

She early learned the dignity of work and of the pleasure and satisfaction of a job well done. She greatly loves flowers and the great out-of-doors.

She is altruistic and likes to be of help to others well beyond the most of humanity.

Our home is on the site of her Aunt's former home and near where she grew up. Since her Aunt May (Longhibler) Wilject had a daughter, also, named Cornelia and of the same age, Cornelia Longhibler spent much time as a girl with her cousin and Aunt and has an unusual attachment to the place which is now named Shangri-La (meaning a place of beauty and where time stands still) but like Ponce-de-Leon's fountain of youth in Florida, it is good sentiment but not fully realistic. We do considerable traveling.

CHAPTER XXI

The Author's Family, - Continued

- The Author.

This brief autobiography is written for the information of the author's family.

Writing about one's immediate family is difficult, but writing about one's self is more difficult. It is something like a yard stick trying to measure its own self. Socretise some 2300 years back realized the need and the difficulty when he admonished "Know Thyself."

I have in my library a small book entitled "Self Measurement," which I first read soon after leaving college and have read many times since. Self measurement as taught in this book, if used realistically and honestly will enable one to measure and evaluate others, to the extent they know others and to measure ones self, to the extent one "knows thyself."

But to measure ones self one must have the conviction that all men of philosophy and especially all men of science have or should have and that is mental honesty that truth and facts and not wishful thinking must be a part of the one who is measuring himself.

I hope in the following autobiography I have conformed to the aforesaid and I leave final judgment of truth to those who know me best and am and must be ready to abide by their verdicts, and in that way I rest my case and am the first to wish the record were better, but am thankful for it as it is.

I was born two miles west of Morrisville, Mo. on Sept. 24,1883 on a farm which fronts on Sac River and extends eastward from the River to include higher ground and hills, a very scenic and inspiring area.

I am of English, Scotish, and French blood principally and from a long line of sturdy pioneer forefathers in Europe and later in America and inherited reasonably strong body, a will to work; a desire to be benevolent and a regard for truth in all matters, none of which can I personally take much credit. Like everyone, I must be held accountable for making proper use in life of any inherited or acquired talents and it is only in this way can any of us be properly judged. If we inherit much from blood and from favorable environment, we should be held accountable for much, if we inherit less from blood and environment then we should only be judged by what use we make of those less favorable inheritances. Few, indeed, are those who like Lincoln, transcend both heredity and environment.

I know that Mendel discovered the laws relative to inheritance of physical characteristics which laws are very useful, but I know of no one who knows the laws of mental inheritance which

would be of infinitely greater importance. Ultimately the part of our anatomy above the ears is the determining force of our existance and of our accomplishments or lack of accomplishments and man probably will in the not too distant future learn how to improve his race at a much more rapid rate.

When our forefathers came to America they found it inhabited by the Red Man, with bodies a capable as theirs, but the unlimited natural resources of the land were untapped and unknown. What was laking for progress was a better brain.

A brain that enables or compells man to:

> Have the simplicity to wonder,
> the ability to question,
> the power to generalize,
> the capacity to apply.
> It is, in short, the Company of thinkers, workers, expounders and practitioners upon which the world is absolutely dependent for the preservation and advancement of that organized knowledge which we call Science. It is their seeing eye that discloses, as Carlyle said, "the inner harmony of things; what Nature (God) meant. "It is they who bring the power and the fruits of knowledge to the multitude who are content to go through life without thinking and without questioning, who accept fire and the hatching of an egg, the attraction of a feather by a bit of amber, and the stars in their courses as a fish accepts the ocean.

Such brains as possessed by our forefathers, made America great and now the leading nation of this globe. Such brains as Franklin's, Washington's, Hamilton's, Lincoln's, Emerson's, Edison's, Ford's, and Einstein's, to name a few, have transformed, in 200 years, a wilderness into the promised land, and how thankful one should be for this heritage.

I enjoyed the years of rapid growth from 5 to 12 years of age; marred only by some minor ailments from the damp and cold winters and walking a mile to school over a poor mud road; and marred by too early being too concerned about life's more serious problems of destiny, religion, etc.

On the other hand, I received great pleasure from nature, from the rocks and rills, from the flora and fauna, from the simple joys of living, from fishing, from hunting and from strolling through field, forest, and along the streams. Much of this enjoyment came along with my farm and school duties, for my father believed in keeping boys busy most of the time.

I was average at baseball and football, was above average at running, jumping and always a strong swimmer and good at boxing.

Conditions on the farm were such that I early took a leading

part in all the different and many kinds of farm work being aided by having a strong and tall body.

In my early teens I organized a baseball club and a social, debating, and literary society for all age neighbors and enjoyed such activities.

My first great grief and loss was losing my mother before I was six years of age and the guidance which only a mother can give, but I was fortunate in having a wise and thoughtful father who gave me the best of guidance and encouragement to get a good education and to work for the means of getting that education, which I did after I had finished the eight grades at 12 years of age. My father was a self made man and he wanted me to assume complete financial responsibility at age of 12 years and I am thankful he did even though he was in position to have taken care of most or all of the cost.

I was able to assume the expenses of education by thrift and hard work on the farm. In this way I finished the equivalent of 4 years of High School and a four year course of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, graduating at the age of 20 and owing my father $500.00 which I was able to repay soon after leaving College. I know that some of the youth of today will say that it could not be done today and I will agree that it would be more difficult, but now as in the past the adage "where there is a will there is a way" is still in the main true.

In those days the only high school in the county was not accredited and like my two older brothers, after the eighth grade, I attended Southwest Baptist College for 4 months one winter, and the next winter Morrisville College, a Methodist College.

While at Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar, Mo. I boarded with my Uncle Thomas Cossins, whose first wife was my fathers sister Sarah E. (Hamilton) Cossins, and with his second wife who was Martha ( ) Cossins. Thomas and Martha and their daughter Bertie were exceedingly nice to me and I enjoyed my winter there.

I lived at home and commuted to school at Morrisville College by horseback a distance of two miles.

I was, during this time, being encouraged by my father to study law and become a lawyer and to enter public life. For several years back I had been encouraged by my mother's brothers and sisters to become a doctor.

During this time I made my first visit to Springfield, Mo., and for the first time saw a town of any appreciable size, but I also saw the first thing electrical, and that was the street car or electric railway. The electric railway was destined to change the course of my business life. It fascina and intrigued me very very much and was a challenge. It was the first mechanical think that I had seen that I couldn't understand.

I had become adept on the farm assembling and of repairing farm machinery such as the wheat binder, and understood the boiler and the steam engine at the Flour Mill at Morrisville and the water wheel at another mill. I also had been able to design and build many kinds of toys as I grew up, such as complete miniature wagons to which I harnessed sheep, miniature saw mills which were belted to a grindstone and operated with a crank and with which my brother Benjamin and I sawed the smaller stove wood; ice skates, horse drawn snow sleighs, etc. I much desired to construct a small steam engine but there were no metal making tools available except chisels and files and not well suited for the accuracy required for a practical steam engine and I reluctantly gave up the steam engine project.

So in brief I had been successful in understanding many things mechanical, but the electrical motor driving the electric street car stumped me. As my mind ran, how can mechanical power be transmitted across an air space and by no mechanical means. It haunted me and I would often awaken in the night and think and wonder what this mysterious force electricity is and how does it work.

So, electricity added a third life interest to that of law and medicine. Not having decided which of the three I would follow, during the two winters at these Colleges, I selected some science courses which would help in medicine and in electricity and economic and Latin courses which would help in law and business, along with the usual courses in English, Mathematics, Religion, etc.

By the end of the school year at Morrisville College I had found an old catalogue at home, of the University of Missouri, and knew it from end to end and was amazed at the sum total of knowledge offered by a modern university of that time.

My leaning by that time was for engineering and, more particularly, for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and I began to set my sails accordingly.

> "One ship sails East another sails West
> with the very same winds that blow.
> It is the set of the sail and not the gale
> that tells us the way to go."

A further reason for deciding on engineering as a profession was that even on the farm in the Ozark country of Southwest Missouri, and at that young age, I sensed in some way or other the future great importance of Energy, of Energy which the brain of the Engineer and the Scientist could develop, control; and thus save human and animal Energy.

I am sure none of us in Science and Engineering in the year 1900 when I entered on an Engineering Course had a very clear idea as to the tremendous importance to the world of the future of Machine Power as compared to Man Power and Animal Power.

Let's look at the record. The World Energy Producers:

In year 1850,	Man 15,	Animal 79,	Machine 6	Percent
In year 1900,	Man 10,	Animal 52,	Machine 38	Percent
In year 1953,	Man 3,	Animal 1,	Machine 96	Percent

So the last 100 years, and especially in the last fifty years, the Scientist and the Engineer has all but lifted the burden from the backs of man and of animal and has completely changed every aspect of our lives. In this last fifty years I am thankful for having lived and had even a very small part in this monumental achievement.

And the end is not yet as Atomic Fission portends even much greater change in the life of man in the next fifty years if man will increasingly love God and Man and thereby not permit Atomic Energy to destroy his entire role on this Globe which Atomic Fission makes possible, or so it appears now.

So my sail was being set specifically for Engineering and Science and beyond for some knowledge about many of the things catalogued by the University, which it will be agreed is quite an undertaking -- a lifetime undertaking.

During the summer, after the winter at Morrisville College, I made plans to go to the University of Missouri at Columbia, in September (1899).

Now it did not occur to me to get a new catalogue from the University, the one I had being some ten or more years old, so on making the big journey by train for the then to me great distance of 170 miles, I found to my dismay that 12 points of preparatory credit were required for entrance and that I had barely 5 points of possible credits, and those from schools not recognized or accredited by the University. So to say I was disappointed was putting it mildly. I did not know one person in Columbia from whom to ask advice. I knew I was faced with my most important decision up to that time and that I must face it alone, particularly as my father had always taught me to have self-confidence.

I did not want to go back home to school for many reasons and I knew the University offered the aid I needed, but to face two, or possibly three, more years in preparatory school and four years at the University seemed very formidable, especially from the financial side as I had only planned on four more years in all to finish the University and to get at making some income in my life's work.

Again I found "where there is a will there is a way". Inquiring around I found that there was a good preparatory school in Columbia, The Columbia Normal Academy, run by the Headmaster George Beasley.

I went to see Beasley and to see what we could work out togetl Beasley was a man of small stature and possessed with much common sense and I soon learned had experienced similar problems in his own life, so he was sympathetic at a time I certainly needed help.

He said four major subjects (four points of credit) were a normal year's school work but in defference to my plight, and as I looked strong and vigorous, he would let me attempt to carry five subjects. That made a total of ten points, if I could carry the five subjects, and if the University would allow five points of credit for my previous school work at the two colleges, so still I was short two points.

So without disclosing to Beasley what I had in mind as to the remaining two points, I paid my tuition at the Academy and started to work. After a month or so at which my record was good, I approached Beasley and requested permission to carry the sixth subject. After a very considerable discussion he permitted me as he expressed it to try. He had little hopes and said I would find it too difficult to do.

Well, fortune was with me and I did manage to carry the six subjects satisfactorily. Then I began to think about the seventh subject necessary, along with the possible five from the college, to make the twelve total and necessary for admission to the University.

One of the teachers was Clyde Williams, who some time back served as a Representative in Congress and lives at Hillsboro, Missouri, who was an excellent man and teacher and was taking a law course at the University and under whom I was taking General World History. He also taught English History, so since I liked the subject of History, I had the temerity to ask Williams and Beasley if they would give me the credit point if I studied English History alone and passed their examination. They discouraged me from the undertaking, but knowing that I had found time to play football on the Academy team, consented and I began the reading of the English History textbook and about the seemingly myriads of Kings and Queens, Magna Charta, Wars and what have you.

At the end of May I graduated and with the good assistance of Beasley got acceptance of the twelve points required for entrance and was all set for the long four-year course in Engineering, beginning in September 1899.

I immediately went home, a rather tired boy, to cut and thrash some 40 acres of wheat yielding some 600 bushels which I marketed for about $350.00 for my next school year, and immediately began preparation for the next wheat crop for my second school year at the University.

The cost at the University, including clothing and everything was about $350.00 per year, by practicing strict economy.

At the University I took four years of military training and played football, usually behind the line, but did not too often get in the major games as I was rather light, weighing about 140 poinds, for teams where the players generally were much heavier. Fortunately I never got badly hurt even though I played very strenuously.

At the University I was enrolled in the Electrical Engineering course but permitted to take some extra courses in both Mechanical and Civil Engineering courses, and thus widen my knowledge of Engineering and in part satisfy my quest for knowledge.

At the University I had access to a fairly large general library which I used considerably to in part satisfy my curiosity as to some of the subjects taught throughout the University.

The first library job I assigned to myself was to study some books on electricity and to find out how the electric power was generated and how and why the electric motor on the electric streetcar in Springfield worked. Most of such knowledge is not gained in the Electrical Engineering Course until the last two years and my curiosity could not wait that long.

It was with the greatest satisfaction that I learned the basic principles of the Dynamo (generator of electric current) and Motor (means of applying the electric power to do work (such as move a streetcar).

Having some understanding of this mysterious force I felt better satisfied in persuing the first two years work at the University and the advanced knowledge was very helpful and simplified the earlier work and afforded a clearer picture of the final goal of being an Engineer.

For those especially interested in teaching and of learning of the above, the following will be of interest.

When my sons were around the sixth grade I was helping them in their arithmetic on mensuration or determining the volume and surface areas of cones, pyramids, etc., and discovered that their mental process was largely memory of the rules applying but with no physical knowledge of why the rules applied.

Having had a good working knowledge of higher mathematics, as all Engineers should have, it occurred to me that teaching them the elements of calculus in a simple way would not only give them a physical knowledge of what their rules meant but would make their study more interesting and would enable them to proceed through High School and University Mathematics with greater ease and with a better knowledge of the subjects just as I had found from advanced study of Electrical Machinery. As a result they too did have more enjoyment and an easier and better understanding of Mathematics.

The above is recorded here with a plea for better prepared teachers who know something of the end results more fully so they may with simplicity not only make the elementary subjects more readily understandable but at the same time make them more enjoyable and lend encouragement for the student to follow through.

While a student at the University I met Dovie Pearl Hays who was at that time a student in Columbia High School. We became very good friends, became engaged and in the Spring of 1904 were married.

In June of that year I graduated from the University and we went to St. Louis to make our home. That was the time of the St. Louis World's Fair and jobs for young Engineers were scarce, so after a short time on temporary jobs I started with the Emerson Electric and Manufacturing Co., then located at 21st and Washington Ave., as my first engineering job.

I spent ten years with that company. I was the first employee in the Engineering Department who had received a modern training in Electrical Engineering but even so those in charge were skeptical of a college engineer's ability and possibly with some justification, because electrical designing was at that time generally done by the "cut and try" method and there were misgivings as to the practicability of designing electric motors and generators from basic theory.

It required patience and tact to do other than fall into the groove which had been made, but after awhile persistence won out and I was allowed some lattitude and assumed more lattitude and showed the company how to save a very considerable amount of money not only in saving the cost of expensive "cut and try" dies which did not give the desired results; but also how to effect a great manufacturing savings in the building of the products.

Generally the product, designed with a knowledge of the theory, was not only less expensive to manufacture but was also better. As a result of these improvements the management's opinion of the college engineer went from a low level to a rather high level so quickly that the young engineer felt a humility with the increased responsibilities, including many employees responsible to him.

I was especially interested in electrical design at the University and received all of such training as the faculty could give.

I therefore naturally sought a position, after leaving school, with a company manufacturing electrical machinery so that I could further my proficiency in electrical design, where the theoretical design could be made, the apparatus built, test and results checked with the design results.

Now the above is common practice now and has been for a long time, but not in 1904 when I began designing machinery to be built and sold. It was a great thrill to be able to check the design estimates by comparison in detail with the test results on the finished product and determine just how and where, if any, in that the two sets of results might differ.

I assumed engineers and designers with other electrical manufacturing companies were doing much the same as I was doing,

but to my great surprise several years later I found that I was considerably in advance and that I had been first to design from theory and have the apparatus when built closely perform as was expected. Therefore I was pioneering without knowing it. Such an experience is not rare, however, as frequently some one does something which they assume is the proper way of doing it only to find later that they were the first to do it, just as in my case.

It was my privilege to train many of my assistants in the Science and the Art of Electrical design and they have gone out and helped the Electrical Industry greatly. Later, and while still quite young, I presented papers to engineering organizations so that others might learn the Science and Art of Design.

Early in my engineering life, I learned that to be a successful electrical engineer one must be also a successful mechanical engineer, and to make the electrical apparatus better it was necessary to go into the factory and study the factory operations and tools to determine better ways of production to the end that the electrical machinery would perform well, give long quiet and efficient service.

Then to produce and sell at the lowest cost it became necessary to study materials and operations and their costs, factory layouts and finally building design, etc.

The latter, building design has intrigued me further and I have for many years kept in touch with architecture and building construction and have had the pleasure of designing and building factory buildings and residences for myself and of helping others with their residences.

I record the above to show that an engineer's training is such that if he will he may readily learn to do many kinds of activities even including politics at which I have also had interesting results as have others to a much greater degree.

Through good fortune, fine progress was made with the Company and I began to wonder and think more about the future as we then had the two sons growing up, and their education up to and through college, and an estate was very desirable for security and eventual retirement.

The Company was a good one to work for but their stock was closely held and mostly by two families as were the operations generally, and while I was in charge of Engineering Activities and doing well for a young man, I was nevertheless still an employee with no company ownership, and I felt part ownership was to the advantage, to both the Company and the employee, and secured both parties to the same degree.

There was another company near by of about the same size and was more progressive in the encouragement of key employees to purchase stock in the company so I rather reluctantly

gave up a good job and took a chance on the new job and company being better, leaving The Emerson Electric and Mfg. Co. at a Saturday noon in Jan. 1915 and on Monday morning following was with Century Electric Co., learning my way around in a new job with no definite title or responsibilities but in less than six months was elected by the Board to Chief Engineer then to the Board of Directors and then Vice President and began more methodically building an estate and security for the future.

Before proceeding further I would like to say something about education and learning after leaving college. As a boy my inherited mind caused me concern as to all nature, including human nature, and as to what it all added up to and after the death of my mother I increasingly was confronted with thoughts about our destiny and of religious beliefs. The Sunday school lessons, ministers sermons, their religious discussions with my father, all left me with little solid ground to stand on and I felt that perhaps I was not mature enough to acquire a solid base from which to start, but resolved as I grew up to make a major effort toward acquiring a religious and ethical understanding. Of course some of these words were not in my vocabulary then, but they do express my feeling as of then.

I was concerned about the various religious denominations each having "just the right answer" and all of the others. either by word or by implication, were "on the wrong track." I was confused as the differences, even though they seemed minor to me, were stressed as though of major consequences, so I thought there must not be only one heaven, but many heavens as the followers of all of these different denominations could not be happy in one heaven.

However at 13 years of age while a student at Southwest Baptist College, I joined the Baptist Church, with the feeling that further mental maturity, with much study on these lines, might give me the answer. Through further preparatory schools and through the University I had less time for religious studies and thinking, even though the Church Colleges did stress the subject as regards their beliefs.

After leaving college and being married and soon with two sons and with a small income, we literally had "more time than money" which gave an opportune time for study.

While at the University I was further impressed with the vast store of knowledge and of the small amount we gained in any one of the many college courses offered.

With this feeling and with the time available I set out to explore knowledge further. About that time the now famous Harvard Classics of more than fifty volumes came off the press and I acquired a set and began a study of them and in the course of several years read them, which led to reading many other books which supplemented the various lines of thought covered in the classics.

These studies were broadening and very helpful and I am

happy to say have continued on to and including the present day with no loss of interest as yet. It has been a work of love otherwise it would not have been done, for it has required a very large amount of time.

For a student of religion, with an open mind seeking the correct answers, is of the nature of an evolution, in which after a study of the great religions of the earth, one or at least I have come to the conclusion that the essentials of all religions are summed up in the two commandments, and their implications; which are given in the earlier chapters of this history; which is briefly "Love God and Love Man."

Thus, through a life long study I have increasingly reached the same conclusion, that Jesus had reached nearly 2,000 years back, when he said in essence that all of the Old Testament (all of life) could be stated as "Love God and Love Man."

Further, one can fully agree that President Truman was right; in urging all of the U.S.A. to take the lead in emphasizing the two main essentials in life and to minimize the differences; even though human as he is he may be wrong on some other matters.

If we are to be good world leaders we may have to broaden our views and practices along several lines.

Well, to proceed, during the 45 years of business and professional activities, I was interested in many civic, business and professional organizations and activities and through all of this activity attempted to improve in whatever way seemed best, as the many problems presented themselves, and with what success only those who were co-workers can answer. I at least can say that I seriously tried to improve as I labored and none can do more.

I have in all humility been the thankful recipient of recognitions and honors, to name a few:

Chairman of St. Louis Section of American Institute of Elec. Eng. 1918

Elected a fellow in American Inst. of Elec. Eng. in 1918

President of Univ. of Mo., Engineering Alliance Alumni 1920-1924

Pres. of Engineering Club of St. Louis 2 years 1924-1926
(during which time the Club's first home was acquired and paid for.)

Elected Honorary Member of Engineers Club of St. Louis in 1949

St. Louis representative of American Eng. Council 1927

Elected Honorary Knight of St. Patrick-
University of Missouri 1927

Chairman of Mo. Engineers for Hoover .
1928-1932
Elected "Who is Who" in Engineering . . 1930

Had State Dinner at White House
Washington D.C. . . . . .Dec. 1932

Vice President of American Inst. of
Elec. Eng. 1941-1943

Invited to address many and sundrie
organizations . . . 1918 to date.

Visiting Lecturer and member Faculty of
Eng. Washington Univ. . . For several years.

Chairman of Motor and Generator Section of
National Electric Manufacturers Assn 2 years.

I early began planning my professional and business life to the end that I might retire from full time business duties fairly early and in 1949 did so.

I have since and I hope to continue doing some of the many things I have thought I would like to do but did not find time to do, and am greatly enjoying the new kinds of work with the freedom which retirement from regular duties permits.

The present chore of writing this history is one of such jobs.

I have had the pleasure of doing Consulting Engineering work and therefore familiar with the income received from such work. The cost of preparing this Family History at such rates of income is so large as to surprise any one, including myself. This is only in passing, for this is a work of love, and is a small payment to the memory of those who have gone on before, and must not be confused with monetary matters.

I continue, even in retirement to find more to do than I have time to do, feeling as I do, that I should now enjoy the luxury of taking more "Time to Live" as is mentioned in the Introduction of this History.

I would say that any one will be well satisfied with retirement if they have sufficient income to live modestly and can see things to do.

CHAPTER XXII

The Bauer Family.

My oldest son, George W. Hamilton, in 1930 married Virginia (Bauer) Hamilton as has been elsewhere recorded herein.

Her father was John A. Bauer, born in St. Louis, Mo. about 1868 and deceased about 1936. He married Louise (_____) Bauer about 1900 who deceased about 1931. They had two children, Dr. Joseph A. Bauer and Virginia (Bauer) Hamilton.

John Bauer's father was Joseph Bauer who was born in Germany about 1834 and came to U.S.A. at the age of 12 years, alone. He landed at New Orleans and came t' St. Louis by boat. The following gives the information about Joseph Bauer and of his brothers Antone, Herman and John.

The following are the four Bauer brothers who came to Missouri from Germany over the period from 1844 to 1860:

1.	Antone Bauer	b. 1824	d.
	Jacobina (Keith) Bauer	b. 1826	d.
2.	Joseph Bauer	b. 1834	d. 1909
	Thearesa (Roeder) Bauer	b. 1836	d. 1900
3.	Herman Bauer	b. 1837	d.
	Sofia ( ) Bauer	b. 1839	d.
4.	John Bauer	b. 1844	d.
	Louise (Schlecht) Bauer	b. 1850	d.

1 - Antone and Jacobina Bauer had the following children:

1.	John Bauer	b. 1842	d.
	Louise (-------) Bauer	b. 1844	d.
2.	_____ Pott	b. 1842	d.
	Elizabeth (Bauer) Pott	b. 1844	d.
3.	Peter Bauer	b. 1846	d.
4.	_____ Schleiser	b.	d.
	Mararetta (Bauer) Schliser	b. 1848	d.
5.	George Bauer	b. 1850	d.
6.	Phillip Bauer	b. 1852	d.
7.	Jacob Bauer	b. 1854	d.
8.	Herman Bauer	b. 1856	d.
9.	Joe Bauer	b. 1856	d.
10.	Anton Bauer	b. 1860	d.

11. _____ Kempt 1st. b. 1842 d.
_____ Brenen 2nd. b. 1864 d.
Sophia (Bauer) Kempt-Brenen b. 1863 d.

2 - Joseph and Theresa Bauer had the following children:

1. _____ Bauer b. 1858 d.

2. _____ Bauer b. 1861 d.

3. Theresa Bauer b. 1864 d.

4. _____ Bauer b. 1866 d.

5. John Bauer b. 1868 d. 1936
Louise ( ) Bauer b. 1872 d. 1931

6. _____ Bauer b. 1875 d.

7. Ella Bauer b. 1877 d.

8. Marie Bauer b. 1880 d.

3 - Herman and Sofia Bauer had the following children:

1. Elizabeth Bauer b. 1859 d.

2. Rem Robe b. 1861 d.
John Ludkemitte b. 1863 d.
Lula (Bauer) Robbe - Ludkemitte
b. 1863 d.
(no children)

4 - John and Louise Bauer had the following children:

1. Anthony Bauer b. 1867 d.
Anna (Wittigen) Bauer * b. 1869 d.

2. Julia Bauer b. 1869 d.

3. William Hadnacke b. 1869 d.
Louise (Bauer) Hadnacke b. 1871 d.

4. John Herman b. 1871 d.
Bertha (Bauer) Herman b. 1873 d.

5. William Bauer b. 1875 d.
Elizabeth (Wagner) Bauer b. 1877 d.
No children

* Carolyne (Wittigen)Fournier is a sister of Anna (Wittigen) Bauer and married Inomell E. Fournier (a Frenchman) who deceased about 1930. She lives at Eagle River, Wisconsin, and was visiting in St. Louis with her sister, Anna Bauer, both of whom are friends of Louise Hadnacke and Bertha Herman as well as Cecelia (Schlecht) Hob who is a daughter of Louise Schlecht, all of whom called on the writer and gave much of family information.

Joseph Bauer on arriving in St. Louis County stayed with his older brother Antone who had a farm on the Meramec River in the South end of St. Louis Co. on the road named for Anthoney Bauer (Bauer Road) which is between Gravois and LeMay Ferry Road. He (Joseph) became dissatisfied on the farm and went to St. Louis and got a job at a bakery and operated by a man by the name of Roeder who also had come from Germany.

Young Joe Bauer was industrious and thrifty and was well liked by Roeder, in fact so well liked that he married Roeder's daughter and eventually owned and operated the large bakery and high grade catering business.

He invested his profits wisely in real estate and prospered further and retired at a comparatively young age. He was considered wealthy for that time owning horses and carriages and lived in a large three story brick house on Evans Ave. west of Grand Ave. The present writer saw the house, which was torn down about 1933.

The elder Joe Bauer had a brother by the name of John Bauer who married Louise Schlecht who was a sister of Reinholdt Schlecht the grandfather of the present writer's second wife Cornelia (Longhibbler) Hamilton whose mother is Thersa (Schlecht) Longhibbler.

The elder Joseph and his brothers Antone, Herman and John all had many friends and relatives living in south end of St. Louis County and the west end of Jefferson County which they frequently visited in horse drawn carriages in the days before public transportation, that is from 1865 to 1910 and later.

While I never knew the elder Joe Bauer, from the knowledge I have of him, I commend him highly for his successful life from an emigrant boy of 12 to a wealthy man of affairs who raised a fine family and was a good and and generous citizen.

I also commend highly his son John Bauer who graduated as a medical doctor (M.D.) but who almost immediately after becoming a doctor returned to his father's bakery and real estate business and gradually took over the responsibilities and he too prospered in his own name and was an excellent business man and friend.

While I knew him some time before my son and his daughter met accidently and fell in love, it was after their marriage that I became well acquainted and we became close friends.

He was a life long student of all things which are of interest to mankind and our many long conversations about many lines of thought were most stimulating to me and he was kind enough to say to himself, also. I have had the great pleasure of acquaintance of many cultural and brilliant men in all walks of life yet none of them in my opinion quite ranked with him in profundity and breadth of knowledge and it is a pleasure to pay him and his decendants this distinguished compliment.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bauer had two children:

1. Dr. Joseph A. Bauer b. 1902

2. Virginia Marie Bauer b. 12/25/1907

Joseph was well raised and trained by his parents not only for his profession as a physician, but in business and in investments as he was to inherit considerable real estate, etc. and his father was very anxious that he and his sister Virginia would conserve and add to their estates and make useful citizens and to that end he dedicated the later years of his life.

Joseph graduated in medicine from Washington University and is a very successful Pediatrician as well as a successful business man. He is a student like his father of life and of events and I have enjoyed and benefitted from the time spent with him as well as the time spent with his very interesting and capable father.

He married Helline Higgins of St. Louis in 1928 and they have two children.

Joseph A. Bauer, Jr. b. 1931 d.
Helline Bauer b. 1935 d.

Joseph, Jr. has finished one year at Amherst College and is now in the Service (Navy).

Helline is in her last year in John Burrows School. She and her Cousin Louise Hamilton are wonderful friends.

Virginia Marie (Bauer Hamilton like her brother received an excellent school training and broad business training and training for life. She graduated from Washington University and took Post Graduate work at New York University.

She inherited her father's thirst for knowledge on a broad plane.

When she was about 18 years of age, her father and mother took her on an extended trip to England, Europe, the Near East, including the Holy Lands and Egypt. This trip broadened her knowledge, whetted her interest in phylosophy, religion, and world problems, which interests she has continued to broaden and to serve efficiently.

On the boat to Europe she and her family met and became well acquainted with the writer and philosopher Will Durant and is an example of the contacts and interest she has had in people and events.

Virginia is stimulating and thought provoking conversationalist and I have enjoyed and benefitted from many hours of such with her.

I have said enough to indicate that I greatly admire Virginia and of the great help she has been to her husband George, to her children and to the many relatives and friends. The world needs more like her.

CHAPTER XXIII

The Schlecht Family.

My wife's name is Cornelia Sophia (Longhibler) Hamilton. Her mother's name is Theresa(Schlecht) Longhibler and her father's name is Robert Longhibler.

Theresa (Schlecht) Longhibler's family.

Theresa (Schlecht) Longhibler's mother was Margarette (Grimm) Schlecht, born at Maxville, Jefferson County, Missouri in 1842 and died in 1915 at age of 73, having survived her husband Reinholdt Schlecht by 26 years. Her parents came from Germany and they and many of their relatives lived around Maxwell and many of their descendents now live in that area.

She was a kindly efficient and brave woman having been left a widow with 7 children and a 200 acre farm to manage, which she did well as she improved the farm and left a nice estate for her heirs at her death.

Theresa (Schlecht) Longhibler's father was Reinholdt Schlecht born in Germany 3/20/1840 and died 1/10/1889 at age of 49. He came with his parents to Mo. in 1847 when he was 7 years of age and the family settled on 500 to 600 acres of ground on Sugar Creek about 5 miles northwest of Maxwell, Missouri. The ground was purchased from the Government at less than $1.00 per acre and was wooded, rolling and fairly rough.

He with his younger brothers helped his father improve the land and continued to do so until two years after he was married to Margarette Grimm in 1868. His father died in 1865 at which time he and his mother had the responsibility of running the farm and caring for the family of brothers and sisters.

In 1870 he with his wife could leave the homestead and launch their own career by renting level and fertile ground in the Meramec River bottoms near Valley Park, Missouri. He farmed there for three years and made enough money to buy 200 acres of level and furtile ground on which their homestead was founded, two miles south of Fenton, Missouri and three miles north of Maxwell, Missouri.

This ground was bottom ground along Saline Creek and was covered with a dense growth of large trees. After building a modest log house, he began clearing the timber and making charcoal from it, which he hauled to St. Louis, 18 miles away with oxen teams. There was a ready cash market for charcoal as the hotels and restaurants used it for cooking, there being no gas available in those days.

In this way he cleared his land and got it ready for farming and prospered even though he raised 7 children. At about 40 years of age his health began to fail and he died at age of 49 having done a monumental job for such a relatively short time of 21 years after his marriage.

Even though ailing, at 46 years of age he built a very large and handsome two story and basement log residence of about 40 feet by 50 feet, having 50,000 cubic feet of room which is considered a large residence of the present day.

His wife, relatives and friends tried to disuade him from building such an elegant house as his health was not good, he had asthma and complications from hard work and exposure, but his driving energy was not to be curbed until the end. He was a large man about 6 feet tall.

It has been well said of him that he was one of, if not the most admirable of the larae number of German emigrants who settled the south end of St. Louis County and the north end of Jefferson County and it is an honor to pay this tribute to his memory.

The present writer in 1915, with his family in our first automobile, a 1915 Ford with the brass radiator; drove from Maxwell to Fenton over Brock Road (now Missouri State 141) one of the most scenic of roads, having hills, turns, curves, numerous spring fed creeks leading to the nearby Meramec River and mostly wooded, with a considerable number of log residences, log houses, etc. and well kept and neat.

By far the largest and best kept residence on this road was the one described above (home of Reinholdt Schlecht) which was at that time occupied by his widow Margarette (Grimm) Schlecht and others of her family. The road passed close to the house. The large log residence was removed many years back and on the sight a modern large and handsome brick residence was erected by Al Kohler, who operates Spring Lake Amusement Park and a Plastic Factory nearby, in the year 1948. He purchased the tract of ground from Henry and Bertha (Schlecht) Longhibler, Bertha having inherited the ground from her father, Henry Schlecht, the original owner and a younger brother of Reinholdt Schlecht.

The present writer and family have always been very fond of beautiful roads and scenery, fell in love with the country between Maxville and Fenton and then resolved if and when possible and practicable would purchase a tract of ground in that area, improve it with a modern house and conveniences, and make it their home.

This was accomplished in 1937, some 22 years later as is elsewhere herein recorded. The beautiful scenery here along the Meramec River and in the foot hills of the Ozarks is similar to that along the Sac River in southwest Missouri, and 25 miles northwest of Springfield, Missouri and two miles west of Morrisville, Missouri; where my grandfather Wood Hamilton and my father George W. Hamilton lived and where I was born and lived until I finished college.

The parents of Reinholdt Schlecht were Anthony Schlecht, born in Germany in 1813, came to Jefferson County, Missouri in 1847 and settled in Sugar Creek where he lived until his death in 1865 and was buried at Rock Creek, Mo. The mother of Reinhold Schlecht was Barbara (Seider) Schlecht, born in Germany 5/30/1815 and died 8/6/1876 and was buried at Maxville, Mo.

They had 9 children as follows:

1 - Reinholdt Schlecht b. 3/20/1840 d. 1/10/1889
Margarette (Grimm) Schlecht - wife b. 1842 d. 1915

2 - Peter Kerth - husband b. 1840 d.
Sofia (Schlecht) Kerth b. 1842 d.

3 - _____Volmer 1st b. 1840 d.
Herman Michel 2nd b. 1844 d.
Julie (Schlecht) Michel b. 1844 d.

4 - Henry Schlecht b. 11/13/1845 d. 12/20/1920
Caroline M. (Schneider) Schlecht b. 3/8/1852 d. 3/3/1907

5 - _____Ringhauser -husband b. 1845 d.
Theresa (Schlecht) Ringhauser b. 1848 d.

6 - John Bauer b. 1844 d.
Louise (Schlecht) Bauer b. 1850 d.
(See Bauer Family)

7 - Ferdinand Schlecht b. 4/3/51 d. 3/31/72
Have no family record

8 - Joe Schlecht b. 1854 d.
Have no family record

9 - Louis Schlecht - b. 1857 d. 1931
Louise (Schneider) Schlecht 1st wife b. 1859 d. 1887
Mary (Nolan) Schlecht - 2nd wife b. 1866 d. 1946

1 - Reinholdt and Margaretta Schlecht had 7 children as follows:

1. _____Hammers - 2nd b. 1875 d. 1932
Henry Schlecht 1st b. 1872 d. 1924
Lydia (Longhibler) Schlecht-Hammers b. 1876 d. 1932

2. Frank Schlecht b. 1874 d.
Sofia (Schmidt) Schlecht -wife b. 1876 d. 1941

3. Paul Spitz, husband b. 1874 d. 1945
Louise (Schlecht) Spitz b. 1876 d.

4. George Schlecht b. 1878 d. 1899
Died of Sunstroke.

5. Sophia Schlecht b. 1881 d. 1895
Died of Appendicitis.

6. Robert Longhibler, husband b. 1882 d.
Theresa (Schlecht) Longhibler b. 1884 d.

7. William Schlecht b. 1886 d.
Minnie (Chott) Schlecht, wife b. 1888 d.

1 - Henry and Lydia (Longhibler) Schlecht had the following children:

1 - Robert Schlecht b. 1896 d.
Tillie (Golderman) Schlecht, wife b. 1897 d.

2 - _____ (husband) b. d.
Ethel (Schlecht) b. 1904 d.

3 - Homer Meyer husband b. d.
Cecil (Schlecht) Meyer b. 1904 d.
Ethel and Cecil are twins

1 - Robert and Tillie Schlecht have a daughter Violet who married George Roehrig in 1940 and a son 2--Irvin Schlecht who is not married.

_____ and Ethel have a daughter _____.
Homer and Cecil Meyer have a son _____.

2 - Frank and Sofia Schlecht had the following children:

1. Tillie Schlecht b. 1901 d.

2. John Schlecht b. 1903 d.
(Maroz) Schlecht - wife b. 1905 d.
5 children

2. Joe Schlecht b. 1905 d.
Julie (Deihl) Schlecht b. 1907 d.
3 children

3. Mathew Schlecht b. 1907 d.
Verna (Potter) Schlecht b. 1908 d.
Verna is sister of Evelyn (Potter) Longhibler
2 children

4. Minnie Schlecht b. 1910 d.

5. _____ husband b. d.
Tegla (Schlecht) _____ b. 1912 d.

6. Margarette Schlecht b. 1915 d.

3 - Paul and Louise Spitz have the following children:

1. Clarence Spitz b. 1906 d.
Rose ( ) Spitz -wife b. 1908 d.
1 child

2. Elmer Spitz b. 1908 d.
Mary (Mroz) Spitz -wife b. 1910 d.
No children

3. William Spitz b. 1910 d.
Mattie ( ) Spitz 1st wife b. d.
_____ _____ " 2nd " b. d.
8 children

6 - Robert and Theresa (Schlecht) Longhibler are covered in Longhibler History.

7 - William and Minnie Schlecht have the following children:

1. Anthony Windecker - husband b. 1905 d.
   Selma (Schlecht) Windecker b. 1907 d.
   No children.

2. Elmer Light - husband b. 1908 d.
   Ethel (Schlecht) Light b. 1910 d.
   3 children

3. _____ husband b. d.
   Louella (Schlecht) _____ b. 1914 d.
   2 children

4. Leonard Schlecht b. 1919 d.
   _____Schlecht,wife b. 1920 s.
   1 child.

5. Anthony Black - husband b. 1925 d.
   Veronica (Schlecht) Black b. 1927 d.
   1 child.

2 - Peter and Sofia Kerth had the following children:

1. Adam Kerth b. d.
   Did not marry

2. _____and Lizzie Drier had two children but their names are not known.

3 - _____and Julie Volmer had three children but their names are not known.

3 - Herman and Julie Michel had two children as follows:

1. Selma Michel
2. Clara Michel

4 - Henry and Caroline M. Schlecht had five children as follows:

1. Robert Schlecht b. 1866 d. 1949
   _____ (_____) _____ b. 1876 d.

2. Paul Schlecht b. 1875 d. 1951
   Did not marry.

3. Henry Longhibler b. 1877 d.
   Bertha (Schlecht) Longhibler b. 1877 d.

4. _____ Pazdernick b. 1880 d.
   Sofia (Schlecht) Pazdernick b. 1882 d. 1946
   No children.

5. Fred Schlecht b. 1885 d.
Irene (Konert) Schlecht b. 1889 d.

1 -- Robert and _____ Schlecht had one daughter as follows:

1. Hubert Hink b. 1899 d.
Rose (Schlecht) Hink b. 1900 d.

3 -- Henry and Bertha Longhibler's family record is given under the Longhibler family record.

Fred and Irene Schlecht had one daughter as follows:

1. _____ Hilgert b. 1915 d.
Irene (Schlecht) Hilgert b. 1919 d.

5 - _____ and Theresa Ringhauser had two children as follows:

1. George Ringhauser

2. Ameila Ringhauser

6 - John and Louise Bower are covered under the Bower family.

9 - Louis and Louise Schlecht had 4 children as follows:

1. Louis Chartrand b. 1884 d.
Pauline (Schlecht) Chartrand b. 1880 d.

2. Fred Hof b. 1882 d. 1951
Cecelia (Schlecht) Hof b. 1882 d
No children

3. Antone Broz b. 1882 d.
Lizzie (Schlecht) Broz b. 1885 d.
No children

4. Louis Schlecht b. 1887 d.
Mary (Ernst) Schlecht b. 1889 d.
___ children ?

9 - Louis and Mary Schlecht had the following children:

5. Anthony Schlecht b. 1889 d. 1918
Elizabeth (Wiljick) Schlecht b. 1889 d.

6. Charles Schlecht b. 1891 d.
Adel (Manz) Schlecht b. 1891 d.
No children.

7.- Hubert Schlecht b. 1897 d.
Ella (Burgess) Schlecht b. 1897 d.

1 - Louie and Paulina Chartrand had the following children:

1. Alfonso Wegner b. d.
   Virginia (Schlecht) Wegner b. d.
   Have 4 children

2. Henry Allen b. d.
   Cecelia (Schlecht) Allen b. d.
   Have two children

5 - Anthony and Elizabeth Schlecht had the following children:

1. Norman Schlecht

2. Burnette Schlecht

3. Cornelia Schlecht

4. Carl Schlecht

5. Jannis Schlecht

7 - Hubert and Ella Schlecht had the following children:

1. _____ Schuler
   Mary (Schlecht) Schuler

2. _____ Yangle
   Janette (Schlecht) Yangle

CHAPTER XXIV

The Longhibler Family.

My wife, Cornelia Sophia (Longhibler) Hamilton's father is Robert Longhibler, and his parents were:

Henry Longhibler	b. 1850	d. 1929
Lydia (Kayow) Longhibler	b. 1856	d. 1927

They were both buried in Park Hill Cemetery at Sappington, Mo.

Henry Longhibler's parents were:

Theodore Longhibler	b. 1825	d. 1850
Cecelia (Bass) Longhibler	b. 1827	d. 1900

He is buried at Melville Protestant Cemetery.
She is buried at Sappington Lutheran Cemetery.

Cecelia Longhibler's 2nd husband was John Steneger and her 3rd husband was Fred Varis.

Theodore Longhibler's father's name was _____Long and he was in the jewelry business in New York City with a pardner named _____Hibler and the name of the firm was Long-Hibler. When Henry Longhibler migrated to Missouri he took the name of his father's firm's name that is Longhibler, for what reason is not known, nor is the name of Theodore's mother known nor their place of burial. Theodore and Cecelia Longhibler lived where the Rott School is located, that is about two miles northeast of Fenton, Missouri.

Robert Longhibler's mother's (Lydia (Kayow) Longhibler's) parents were:

Edward Kayow, 2nd husband	b. 1818	d. 1885
Lydia (Quick) Kayow	b. 1820	d. 1880

Both of them came from Germany although both were of French blood, and also lived near the Rott School.

Edward Kayow's father lived in St. Louis and is reported to have lived to be 109 years of age and having fell off a ladder while painting and broke his neck, but others give the date of his death as of 1885.

Edward and Lydia Kayow had at least two daughters:

1.	John Coleman	b. 1850	d.
	Malinda (Kayow) Coleman	b. 1853	d.
2.	Henry Longhibler	b. 1850	d. 1929
	Lydia (Kayow) Longhibler	b. 1856	d. 1927

1 - John and Malinda Coleman had at least three children:

1. John House b. d.
   Clara (Coleman) House b. d.
   Had 1 son - Louis House

2. John Coleman b. d.
   _____(_____) Coleman b. d.
   Had several children.

3. _____ b. d.
   Lydia (Coleman) _____ b. d.
   No children

Lydia (Quick) Kayow's first husband was Frank Lucas, whether they had children is not known.

Henry Longhibler had at least one sister as follows:

1. Charles Isenstein - 2nd husband
   John Wange 1st husband
   Polly (Longhibler) Wange

Charles and Polly Isenstein had at least two children as follows:

1. Carl Isenstein
   Polly Isenstein

1. John and Polly Wange had at least three children as follows:

1. John Wange

2. Anthony Fierce
   Lew (Wange) Fierce

3. Tillie Wange

Henry and Lydia Longhibler were born, grew up and were married at or near the Rott School as has been stated, and for a while lived with his mother Cecelia Longhibler at the Rott School farm and then his mother sold the farm and purchased a 60 acre farm just East of the now Biltmore Country Club (about 2½ miles west of Fenton, Missouri.) They built a second house on this farm in which Cecelia Longhibler lived with her third husband, Fred Voris. Her 2nd husband, John Steinecker lived with her at the Rott School farm.

Henry and Lydia Longhibler sold their farm in 1924, as he had been bothered with stomach trouble for many years, and lived on a farm with their son-in-law and daughter, Charles and May (Longhibler) Wiljeck which is located two miles south of Fenton, Missouri and is the farm which the present writer purchased in 1937 from Charles and May Wiejeck and in 1938 improved it with a modern large long ranch house where the present writer with his wife, Cornelia, live. This was the first modern house in the area, but having obtained electric service from some distance, the area around the ranch house and farm is being built up with other modern houses, built by

city folks, who like the present writer, love country life and the great beauty of these hills and the Meramec River Valley. These hills are of course the foot hills of the Ozark Mountains in which Mountains in southwest Missouri the writer was born and grew up and feels, as a great many others do who have traveled considerably over the continent, that the Ozarks are not only the oldest Mountains on the Continent, but are at least as beautiful and interesting as any and a wonderful place in which to live.

The writer's wife, Cornelia, grew up and lived on an adjoining farm to the writer's farm until we were married, January 15, 1950.

Henry and Lydia Longhibler had 7 children as follows:

1.	Henry Schlecht	b.	d. 1925
	Lydia (Longhibler) Schlecht	b. 1874	d. 1933
	See Schlecht Family record.		
2.	George Parker	b. 1872	d. 1912
	Cecelia (Longhibler) Parker	b. 1876	d. 1934
3.	Henry Longhibler	b. 1878	d.
	Bertha (Schlecht) Longhibler	b. 1876	d.
4.	Robert Longhibler	b. 1882	d.
	Theresa (Schlecht) Longhibler	b. 1884	d.
5.	Charles Wiljeck	b. 1882	d.
	May (Longhibler) Wiljeck	b. 1884	d. 1939
6.	Gustavson Lane	b. 1875	d.
	Cornelia (Longhibler) Lane	b. 1886	d.
7.	Edward Longhibler	b. 1888	d. 1940
	Clara (Litzinger) Longhibler	b. 1890	d.

2 - George and Cecelia Parke had two children as follows:

1.	Milton Parker	b. 1902	d.
	Ruth ( ) Parker	b. 1904	
	1 daughter, Ruth.		
2.	Roy Parker	b. 1906	d.
	Carolyn (Miller) Parker	b. 1908	d.
	3 children		

Roy and Carolyn Parker have 3 children as follows:

1.	Norville McLain	b. 1927	d.
	Dorothy (Parker) McLain	b. 1927	d.
2.	Richard Parker	b. 1929	d.
3.	Raymond Parker	b. 1929	d.
	Are twins.		

Norville and Dorothy McLain had the following children:

Kenneth Norville McLain	b. 1948	d.
Susan Ann McLain	b. 1951	d.

3 - Henry and Bertha Longhibler had 4 children as follows:

1. Clifford Longhibler b. 1908 d.
   Lucile ( ) Longhibler b. 1909 d.
   3 children

2. Paul Mumberger b. 1907 d.
   Henrietta (Longhibler) Mumberger b. 1912 d.
   2 children

3. Elmer Longhibler b. 1916 d.
   _____ ( ) Longhibler b. 1918 d.
   No children

4. Earl Longhibler b. 1927 d.
   _____( ) Longhibler 1st wife. b. 1924 d.
   _____( ) Longhibler 2nd wife b. 1929 d.

   1st wife - 3 children
   2nd wife - 1 child.

4 - Robert and Theresa Longhibler had 13 children as follows:

1. Royal Buschmann, husband b. 1901 d.
   Mable (Longhibler) Buschmann b. 7/28/1908 d.
   Have no children

2. Lester Longhibler b, 10/3/1909 d.
   Ann (Pfeifer) Longhibler, wife b. 1907 d.

3. Floyd Longhibler b. 2/2/1911 d.
   Alberta (Shawhan) Longhibler 1st wife b. 1910 d.
   Jenette (Paul) Longhibler 2nd wife b. 1912 d.

4. Spencer Henry Longhibler b. 8/14/1912 d.
   Evelyn (Potter) Longhibler b. 1916 d.

5. James L. Hamilton-husband b. 1883 d.
   Cornelia Sophia (Longhibler) Hamilton b. 9/14/1914 d.
   Have no children

6. Varnard Longhibler b. 9/26/1916 d.
   Elnira (Gibhas) Longhibler wife b. 1917 d.

7. James Leonard Spalding 1st. b. 1920 d. 1944
   Robert Longhibler 2nd b. 3/4/1918 d.
   Mary (Maraz) Longhibler b. 1920 d.

8. Joseph Masek - husband b. 1912 d.
   Rose (Longhibler) Marek-wife b. 10/26/1919 d.

9. Ugene Longhibler b. 2/21/1922 d.
   Evelyn (Sprock) Longhibler b. b. 1927
   Have no children.

10. Calvin Longhibler b. 6/13/1923 d.
    Theresa (Kohowt) wife b. 1927

11. Lydia Longhibler b. 4/21/1925 d.10/13/1937

12. Roy Heck - husband b. 1924 d.
Eleanora (Longhibler) Heck b. 6/2/1927 d.

13. Gracie Estrella Longhibler b. 8/21/1929 d.

1 - The oldest child of Robert and Theresa Longhibler was Mable (Longhibler) Buschmann. She was one of twins, her twin sister having died at birth.

When quite young she left the farm home for the City (St. Louis) and supplemented a limited country school education and after various kinds of work decided to be a beauty operator and became a top operator and later acquired her own shop.

She was shrewd, economical and has succeeded very well,indeed.

She and Royal Buschmann were married in 1930 and they have no children.

Royal is an only child and was educated in music and taught music successfully, but decided to change to other lines of work and spent many years with the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. For some time he has been in Real Estate business.

Royal and Mable have many interests in life and not only get much enjoyment from life, but are good friends to many.

Royal Buschman's parents are:

Dr. John Buschmann, Jr. b. 1875 d.
Lilian (Goebel) Buschmann b. 1879 d.
Both born in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. John Buschmann, Jr.'s parents were:

John Buschmann b. 1841 d.
Minnie (Jergen) Buschmann b. 1843 d.
Were born in Germany as were their two oldest children.

Lilian (Goebel) Buschmann's parents were:

Adam Goebel b. 1857 d.
Ella (Newsperling) Goebel b. 1859 d.
Adam was born in Germany and Ella in U.S.A.

John and Minnie Buschmann had the following children:

Frank Buschmann b. 1861 d.
Dora (Buschmann) Kerche b. 1864 d.
Elizabeth (Buschman) _____ b. 1868 d.
Tillie (Buschman) Sommers b. 1872 d.
John Buschmann, Jr. b. 1875

Adam and Ella Goebel had the following children:

Lilian (Goebel) Buschmann	b. 1879	d.
Charles Goebel	b. 1884	d. 1894

2 - Lester Longhibler ably assisted by his wife Ann is a painting contractor and is successful. They are delightful people with many friends and as is listed in the following they have three children and a grandson, a family to be proud of.

3 - Floyd Longhibler has a good position with the Missouri Highway system and is very efficient and trustworthy. He has three fine children as listed following. His wife,Jenette is efficient as is her father George Paul who was born in Romania in 1876 and came to U.S.A. in 1903. Her Mother was Karoline (Kimkeling) Paul and died in 1941.

4 - Spencer Longhibler ably assisted by his wife Evelyn is a painting contractor and is successful and four of his brothers Varnard, Robert, Eugene and Calvin are with him in his painting business.

5 - Information as to Cornelia Sophia (Longhibler) Hamilton, the writer's wife, is given under the Hamilton family history.

6 - Varnard and Elmira Longhibler have five children and live adjoining his father's farm. They are quite active in Church work.

7 - Robert and Mary Longhibler have two children. They enjoy travel and automobile trips.

Robert is associated with his brother in the painting contracting business.

Mary (Maroz) Spalding-Longhibler's first husband, James Leonard Spalding served in World War II and was Sergeant in the Combat Engineers and lost his life in action in Italy in 1944, leaving in addition to his wife Mary, a daughter Mary Lou. He finished High School in Afton, Mo. His parents were:

F - Joseph Spalding, born in Kentucky
M - Cecelia Spalding, born in St. Louis, Mo.

Mary (Maroz) Spalding-Longhibler's parents were:

Charles Joseph Maroz, Jr.	b. 1888	d.
Virginia Josephine (McCord) Maroz	b. 1890	d. 1940

Charles Joseph Maroz's parents were:

Joseph Maroz, Sr.	b. 1860	d.
Anna ( ) Maroz	b. 1862	d.

They both came to the U.S.A. on the same boat but were not then acquainted but both families settled near Fenton, Mo., were married and settled near Fenton.

Joseph and Anna were very poor when they were married, but were industrious and good managers and acquired a large amount of land a mile or so west of Fenton, Mo., the Biltmore Country Club is located on a part of this ground. Their record again proves "where there is a will there is a way."

8. Joseph and Rose Masek have four daughters and are progressive, he being in electrical work.

Joseph Masek's parents were:

Frank Masek	b. 1869	d. 1915
Bessie (Pumpach) Masek	b. 1879	d.

Frank Masek was a Bohemian and came to U.S.A.at about 28 years of age. Bessie Masel was of Bohemian and German descent and also came to U.S.A. about the same time as did her husband. She was born in Nieva, Austria. They met and were married in St. Louis, Mo.

9 - Eugene and Evelyn Longhibler have no children and are active in church work.

10. Calvin and Theresa Longhibler have two daughters and are getting a good start in life.

12- Ray and Eleanore Heck have one son and he is a carpenter and builder and a good mechanic.

13- Gracie Estrella Longhibler is the youngest and only unmarried one of the family. She has charm and beauty and is an efficient office worker.

2 - Lester and Ann Longhibler have the following children:

1. Jeraldine	b. 1930	d.
2. Vernon	b. 8/21/1933	d.
3. Judith	b. 1943	d.

On 5/20/51 Jeraldine married John Holzer and they have one son named Richard John born 2/19/52.

3 - Floyd and Alberta Longhibler have the following child:

1. Johann who recently finished high school.	b. 1933	d.

Floyd and Janette Longhibler have the following children:

2. Robert	b. 1941	d.
3. Sheery	b. 1943	

4 - Spencer and Evelyn Longhibler have the following children.

1. Jerry	b. 1941	d.
2. Helen	b. 1943	d.
3. Spencer Henry, Jr.	b. 8/3/52	d.

5 - James and Cornelia Hamilton are covered in the Hamilton History.

6 - Varnard and Elmira Longhibler have the following children:

1. Varnard	b. 1940	d.
2. Glenn	b. 1942	d.
3. Elmira	b. 1944	d.
4. Elain	b. 1947	d.
5. Gerald	b. 1952	d.

7 - Robert and Mary (Maroz) Longhibler have the following children:

1. Mary Beth	b. 1945	d.
2. Robert, Jr.	b. 1/2/53	d.

7 - James and Mary (Maroz) Spalding had the following child:

1. Mary Lou	b. 1942

8 - Joseph and Rose Masek have the following children:

1. Jane	b. 1941	d.
2. Dianne	b. 1943	d.
3. Gloria	b. 1945	d.
4. Gale	b. 1950	d.

9 - Eugene Longhibler is a painter with his brother Spencer.

10 - Calvin and Theresa Longhibler have the following children:

1. Maryland	b. 1946	d.
2. Carolyn	b. 1948	d.
3. Calvin, Jr.	b. 1952	

12 - Roy and Eleanora Heck have the following child:

1. Roy, Jr.	b. 1947	d.

Roy is a carpenter and builder.

13 - Gracie is not married and for several years has had an office position with the International Shoe Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

5 - Charles and Mary Wiljeck had one daughter:

1. Harold Kalde	b. 1912	d.
Cornelia (Wiljeck) Kalde	b. 1914	d.
Have one son.		

6 - Gustavson and Cornelia Lane had two children:

1. Virgil Lane	b. 1902	d.
Lorene ( ) Lane	b. 1914	d.
No children		
2. Ugene Lane	b. 1905	d.
:ucile ( ) Lane	b. 1906	d.
No children.		

7 - Edward and Clara Longhibler had 4 children:

1. _____ Christopher b. 1906 d.
   Margie (Longhibler) Christopher b. 1909 d.
   No children

2. _____ _____ b. d.
   Bernie (Longhibler) _____ b. 1913 d.
   3 children

3. Edward Longhibler, Jr. b. 1916 d.
   _____ _____ _____ b. d.
   2 children

4. Charles Weber b. d.
   Millie (Longhibler) Weber b. 1920 d.
   3 children

_____ and Margie Christopher own and operate Sunset Cemetery on Gravois Road, southwest of St. Louis, Missouri.

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